Sunday Edition

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXIII NO. 38 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1935 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

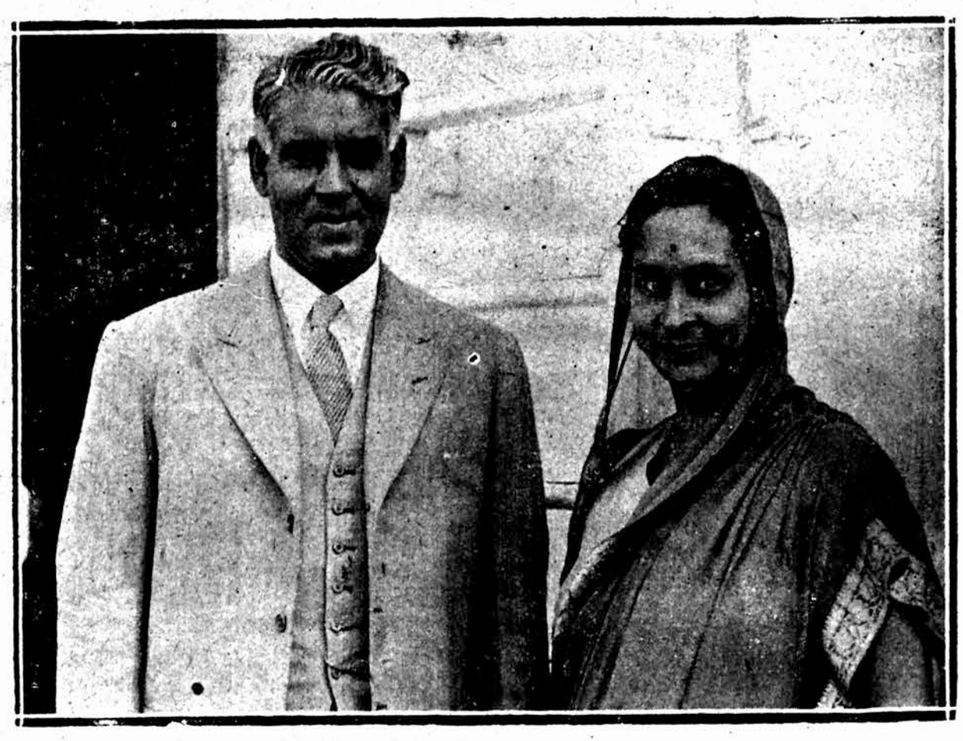
*Not Too Young To Be A Mother To Her Brother*

# PETS' CORNER OPENED AT LONDON ZOO

The Pets' Corner has been opened at the London Zoo. Animals in the Corner are allowed out at the request of visitors, who can play and be photographed with them.

Miss Suggala Devi of Sholapur recently created a record in lathi-swinging by girls by revolving a lathi for 6 hours continuously.

Mr. Sidram Phulary of Sholapur recently broke All-India record by swinging the lathi continuously for 42 hrs. 55 mins.



Major Bhatia, Dean of the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and Mrs. Bhatia, were in New York last month, in the course of their world-tour.

The "Charkha" is still in vogue in Ireland as this picture from Co. Donegal shows.

GERMAN BRIDAL COSTUMES.

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# The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS


# Italy Rejects Geneva Proposals

## "Insufficient To Meet Rights And Interests"

## FATEFUL DAYS—FOR LEAGUE & EUROPE

## Unanimous Desire To Uphold Covenant

**It is officially announced that the Cabinet has rejected the Geneva proposals.**

**GENEVA APPALLED**

**(LATER).—Geneva is appalled at Italy's announcement of rejection of the Committee of Five's proposals, as insufficient to meet her rights and interests, for it had been expected the Duce might temporise or accept the terms as a basis for discussion. It is felt the League is confronted with the greatest crisis in its history, and Europe faces the most momentous situation since the Great War.**

**DESIRE TO UPHOLD COVENANT**

**Unanimous desire is expressed to uphold the Covenant and opinion is expressed that there must be unanimous support for any measures on which the Council of the League decides to embark. Delegates of all States express regret and determination.**

### *"UNACCEPTABLE"*

ROME, Sept. 21.

A communique from the Council of Ministers states that while appreciating the effort made by the Committee of Five, it has *reached the conclusion that* it considers the proposals unacceptable, in that there is no offer of sufficient minimum basis for the conclusive realisation which would finally and effectively take into account the vital rights and interests of Italy.

The Council was presided over by Sgr. Mussolini who gave an hour's report on the political and military situation.

The Council is meeting again on September 24.—Reuter.

### *Door Of Settlement Barred, But Not Bolted?*

ROME, Sept. 21.

The first impression here is Italy has closed, but not bolted the door to a settlement. It is opined the possibility of a settlement by direct negotiations is not rejected. The conciliatory wording of the communique has been noted.—Reuter's Special.

### *ITALIAN AND FRENCH MINISTERS' PARLEYS*

PARIS, Sept. 21.

While the Italian Cabinet resumed the adjourned meeting from Rome, the French council, of Ministers has been simultaneously sitting since Wednesday (18th September) at 10-0 hours at Rumbouillet in the Presidential hunting lodge.

It is expected the Ministers will debate how far M. Laval can go in backing Britain's support to the Covenant; but no vital decision will be likely pending Sgr. Mussolini's answer to the Geneva proposals.—Reuter's Special.

(Rumbouillet is a town near Versailles.)

### *Le Brun Congratulates Laval*

PARIS, Sept. 21

At a meeting of the Cabinet. M. Le Brun congratulated M. Laval on his courageous work for peace. M. Laval gave a complete expose of the situation.—Reuter's Special.

### *FRANCE CAN DO NO MORE TO HELP ITALY*

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

M. Laval has cabled to Signor Mussolini urging him to accept the League plan as a basis for discussion.

According to the "News Chronicle," M. Laval has warned Il Duce that the very limit of conciliation has been reached, and that France can do no more to help Italy.

M. Laval has also assured Mr. Anthony Eden that in any emergency, however grave, France wll stand shoulder to shoulder with Britain.

### *WAHID PASHA'S SERVICES FOR ETHIOPIA*

#### *Negus Concentrates Troops In South*

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 21.

Wahid Pasha, the Turkish General who was empolyed by Ethiopians in connection with the building of the Hindenburg line in the south-west of Jijiga, repairing the old Fort built by the "Mad Mullah" is making new forts and dug-outs trenches and reinforcements are daily being despatched from Addis Ababa to Direwa, and thence to Harrar.

Movements show the Negus intends to concentrate bulk of his army in the south and may even take offensive there if the Italians declare war.

Many Ethiopian women are taking field with their husbands. The wife of the Governor Michael is raising a company of Amazons. She commands the machine-gun detachment.—Reuter's Special.

M. LAVAL.

### *HOPING AGAINST HOPE?*

#### *Parliament May Meet Earlier Than Oct. 29?*

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Italy's rejection of the proposals of the Committee of Five has startled public opinion, though hope is still cherished of a more favourable outcome. The decision makes certain that the British Cabinet will meet in the next week. Mr. Baldwin is expected to return to Downing Street on Sunday evening, and it is possible the Cabinet will meet on Monday, but as the Italian decision has not yet reached Geneva, Tuesday will be more likely the day for the Cabinet meeting.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET EARLY?

The Italian decision and consequences may lead and earlier reassembling of Parliament than 29th October, though it is possible the international situation may remain so delicate in the immediate future that public discussion in Parliament may be judged undesirable at present in which case, Government will usually consult leaders of the opposition parties, and possibly decide not to summon Parliament earlier—Reuter's Special.

### *"Not Duce's Last Word"?*

PARIS, Sept. 21.

Sgr. Mussolini's 'no' was flashed to the Ministers, while they were lunching as guests of the President, and it has caused profound shock. The country waits to hear whether the Cabinet will face up the pledge M. Laval gave that France would not flinch from her Covenant obligations.

The immediate French reaction towards Britain's assurances to uphold the Covenant in Central Europe is unlikely. It is pointed out the communique, while rejecting Geneva's plan, is couched conciliatory, giving the Ministers ground for hope that it is not Sgr. Mussolini's last word. French observers read it as implying Italy is willing to continue the talks through diplomatic channels.—Reuter's Special.

### *TAGORE'S GREETINGS TO MAHATMAJI*

#### *Commends Village Industries Project*

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 21.

Poet Tagore has sent the following message to the All-India Village Industries Association, Bombay, in connection with the forthcoming "Gandhi Jayanti" celebrations:

"While with the whole country I have my best wishes for Mahatmaji on his birthday this year, I can't forget the great endeavour that has been started under his example and inspiration towards the revival of village industries—a step of tremendous importance to Indian national reconstruction."—United Press.

### *A. I. S. A. TO MEET AT WARDHA ON OCT. 11*

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

It is understood that the All-India Spinners' Association will meet at Wardah on October 11.—United Press.

### *Germany To Declare Neutrality?*

BERLIN. Sept. 21.

The news of the Italian Cabinet's rejection of the recommendations of the Committee of Five has greatly surprised official circles, but it is still hoped it may leave the way open for further negotiations with the result of avoiding an outbreak of hostilities. In view of Herr Hitler's

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 1.)

## STOP PRESS

ETHIOPIA TO MOBILISE?

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 21.

Italy's decision has created the most painful impression here. Palace circles opine that the only thing left for Ethiopia to do is to mobilise generally, but the Emperor has not yet ordered this.—Reuter.

NO FLAT REFUSAL?

GENEVA, Sept. 21.

Baron Aloisi has explained to Senor de Madariga that the Rome communique should not be taken as a flat refusal of the proposals of the Committee of Five.—Reuter.

LONDON OPINION

LONDON, Sept. 21.

No comment is available from official quarters in London on the Rome decision. The attitude is Italy has yet to reply to the Committee of Five, and until then it is not possible to form any considered opinion on the situation, but the Italian communique is regarded anyhow as avoiding the banging and barring of the door.—Reuter.

### 9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

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## Auction Sales

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## BAY DEPRESSION NEAR BALASORE

### Causes Widespread Rain In South-West Bengal

POONA, Sept. 21.

Bay depression now centred between Sandheads and Balasore caused widespread thunderstorm and rain from south-west Bengal and Orissa to east United Provinces. Rainfall has also been nearly general in Lower Burma, the Punjab Hills, and Kashmir and local in Assam, west United Provinces, east Central Provinces, north-west Frontier Province, Mysore and north Madras Coasts, while a few falls occurred in Upper Burma, west Central India, west Central Provinces and south Madras.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN INCHES

Gopalpur 3 inches, Port Blair, Akyab Charrapunji, Chandbali and Benares 2 each, Ranchi, Silchar, Sambalpur, Hoshangabad and Bangalore 1½ each, Tavoy, Hazaribagh, Balasore, Raipur, Gulmarg and Sonamarg 1 each.

FORECAST

Rainfall will decrease in western Himalayas and Ganjam Coast, continue widespread in Lower Burma, Orissa south-west Bengal, Chota Nagpur, east Central India and east United Provinces and exten and increase in Bihar, north Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

Moderate to heavy rain is likely to occur in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Bengal and Assam during next 36 hours.—A. P

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of September 21.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .016 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m 79.0 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 75.6 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.7 degrees (0.2 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.8 degrees (1.4 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 84 per cent.

Rain in 24 hours 0.09 inches

Total rainfall during the month 11.41 inches

Total rainfall during the year 79.91 inches

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED SEPT. 21

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-45 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.05 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.84 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

## LEATHER WORKERS FORM UNION

At a public meeting of the Leather Workers' Union held at Cooper Stre-t, under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Dehlvi, the following office-bearers were elected:—

Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim Dehlvi (President); Mr. Ram Das and Mr. Baqar Husain (Vice-presidents); Mr. Nasratullah Abbasi (Secretary); Mr. Aziz Lucknowi and Mr. Mohamed Yusaf (Asstt. Secretaries); Mr. Farzand Ali (Treasurer) and Messrs. Behari Lal, Zahid Hussain, Vali Mohamed, Amir Sahib, Ramzan Ali, Hafiz Sahib, Nashshan Sahib, Noor Mohamed, Khairat Ali, Muzaffar Hussain, Vazir Ali, Fazl Ahmad, Bulaqi Saheb, Abdul Majeed Khanjar, Sultan Ahmed, Syedi Mahmood Habshani, Ashiq Ali and Habib Ahmad, members.

**The Punjab Board of Film Censors** having certified a revised edition of the Film entitled "Quetta Earthquake" eliminating the objectionable portions and granted a new certificate, the Government of Bihar and Orissa have lifted the ban on the revised film.


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## INDORE MUNICIPAL INQUIRY

### City Fathers' Committee Prepares Memorandum For Submission

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE Sept. 19.

A section of the Municipal Councillors, Indore, has been vehement in its protest against the procedure adopted by the Committee of Enquiry, appointed by the Maharaja, to investigate allegations of malpractices, in inviting suggestions from the President and the Commissioner, both nominees of the State, a committee composed of non-official members of the Municipality has been formed to draw up a memorandum to be forwarded to the Enquiry Committee urging action on the lines of Rai Sahib Bhargava's recent Municipal Amendment Act passed by the Legislative Council.

Mr. Varada Rajan, Engineer, Hindustan Construction Company of Bombay was "At Home" at the Indore Hotel on Monday last to bid farewell to Mr. R. S. Natu, who on expiry of his term of deputation with Holkar Government is reverting to the Bombay Engineering Service.

# Pure Drinking Water For City's Pedestrians

## Corporation Leaves Question Of Effecting Improvement To Muslim Associations

The earthen water pots which are placed at different parts in the city for drinking water by Muslim pedestrians came for discussion in the Municipal Corporation on Friday and their unhygienic conditions were questioned. It was resolved to adopt some measures to remedy the evil.

The Corporation also resolved to request the Commissioner to transfer the municipal staff from one ward to another occasionally in the interest of efficient administration.

OBJECTIONABLE PRACTICE

Dr. Dadiba N. Saher moved: "That with a view to safeguarding the health and life of the people the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the most objectionable practice of storing drinking water in earthen vessels in public places in several localities in Bombay all throughout the year and partaking of the same by all sorts of people, without taking any precautionary and proper measures pertaining to sanitation and that he be requested to submit a report through the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee as to the measures to be adopted to remedy the prevailing evil."

Dr. Saher said: Water strictly speaking is not food, but is absolutely necessary for the maintenance of life and one of its essential requisites. The duty of the Municipality and its executives end no sooner it reaches the people in their houses. Its subsequent treatment by the people, viz., its handling, its mode of storage, and the rest depends upon the habits of the people. Certainly Municipality and its executives have no control over private houses and places, but when flagrant breaches of ordinary sanitary rules are committed in public places, it ought to be remedied at once.

What happens in cases which they want to remedy? The vessels are not scrumbled and cleaned periodically as required, the vessels are placed in insanitary surroundings, the cup put for use is made use of by all and sundry suffering from highly infectious and contagious diseases spreading rapidly such illnesses amongst the people making use of it. Entrance of filth of all sorts and consequent spread of typhoid, cholera, etc., is the result.

Was it not their duty, asked the speaker, to take that matter in hand and their health executive and his staff to be more active and careful, as soon as possible, to redress a long continued menace and danger to the City's health and prevent people to expose to dangerous risks.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram seconded the proposition.

IN NAME OF RELIGION

Mr. M. E. Serang opposed the proposition and said the earthen water pots kept in Muslim localities were cleaned twice a day and it was not true that they were unhygienic or insanitary. It was legendary among the Muslims to be hospitable by supplying water and he urged the House not to interfere with their religious matters.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji supported the proposition and said the earthen pots might be cleaned but the cups were dipped in water by different persons during the day and drunk from the same cups which was unhygienic and injurious to health.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji did not think that by drinking from the same cups any body had contracted disease. He advised the House to leave this matter to the Muslim Associations to effect improvement.

The proposition was carried.

TO MINIMISE CHANCES OF CORRUPTION

Mr. I. S. Patel then moved that the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of making transfers of the staff of the Health and Engineering Departments from one ward to another every two years so that the chances of corruption and bribery may be minimised.

Mr. Patel congratulated the Commissioner in dismissing two municipal employees on the charge of corruption recently which, he said, strengthened his resolution. He hoped the Commissioner would follow the rule of transferring the staff occasionally.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded the proposition.

Mr. M. E. Joshi did not think that occasional transfers would minimise corruption. On the other hand, he said, efficiency would suffer.

Sir J. B. Boman Behram pointed out Government rules of transferring their officers every now and then in the interest of efficiency.

AMENDMENT CARRIED

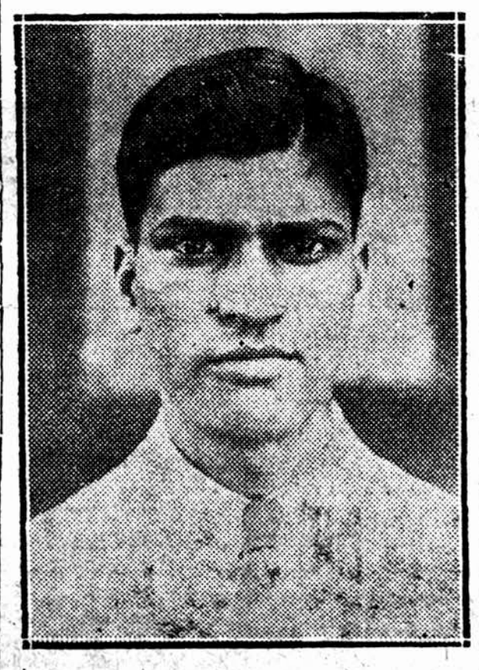
Mr. K. S. R. Iyer moved an amendment that in the interest of purity of administration, the Commissioner be requested to consider the desirability of making transfers of the staff.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

## CHRONICLE LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

### Mr. Miranda Gets Rs. 100



**Mr. William Miranda of Kazi Building, Byculla, has sold his copy bearing Number 321568 of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition for Rs. 100.**

The total amount applied for in tenders for £45,000,000 treasury bills was £65,165,000. The average rate per cent for bills at three months was 10-6. 58 d. as against 10-7. 02 d. a week ago.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(See Page 10)

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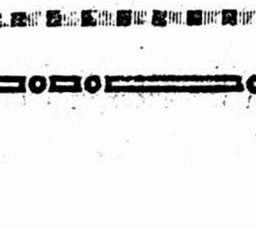


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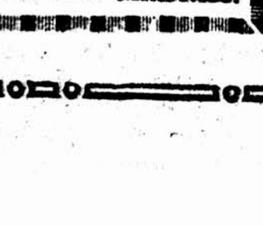


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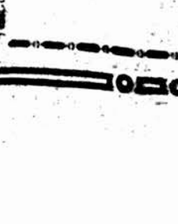

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# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 10, 1991
Muslim: Jamadul-Akkar 23, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 16. 1305
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 36m.
Hightide: 8-59; 20-59
Lowtide: 1-40; 15 23

Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association, 3rd Ordinary General Meeting, Parsi Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, September 23.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Rugby Tournament: Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

S. INDIAN SANGEETHA SATHA.

The Annual General Body meeting will be held at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P

SHRI SAHITYA SANSAD.

Under the auspices of the Sahitya Sansad Mr. Bhanushanker B. Vyas will deliver a public lecture on Khand-Kavya Shree Forbes Gujarati Sabhamandir to-day (Sunday) at 6 6 p.m. (S.T.).

BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The 23rd Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.) in the Hall of the Association.

DIVINE SERVICE.

The Weekly Divine Service, under the auspices of the New Dadar Brahmopasak Mandal, will be conducted by Mr. B. B. Korgaonkar in the King George High School at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

The Weekly Divine Service under the auspices of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj will be conducted by Mr. B. B. Keskar in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, Mr. Dinkar Desai the Kannada poet, will give a programme of Kannada poetical recitations to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 12, First floor, Sunjeri House, Gokhale Road North, Dadar.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"The Sevenfold Man" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL-MUSLIMEEN.

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al-Muslimeen a lecture will be delivered on the life of the first Caliph of Islam, Abu Baker Al-Siddic, by a Muslim scholar to-day (Sunday) at Jamiat's hall at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KANNADA DRAMA.

Gubbi Veeranna, the Proprietor of the Channabhasveswara Theatrical Company is putting on stage the famous Drama "Sri Kirshna Leela" to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the Balivala Theatre, Grant Road. Among the actors will be Veeranna. Miss Jayamma, Miss Tripuramba and others.

SONGS FROM A BHAVNANI PICTURE.

To-day (Sunday), from 11-30 a.m., to 1 p.m., Mrs. Shivrani Ghosh will broadcast from the Bombay Station a programme of songs, which will include those that she has sung in "Bridegrooms Wanted", a Bhavnani Production.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
51, Esplanade Road,
Free Public Lecture
"THE SEVENFOLD MAN"
Sunday, September 22nd, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"4 Hours to Kill" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

REGAL—"No More Ladies" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Case of the Curious Bride" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

SUPER—"Bal-Hatya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

ROXY—"Life is a Stage" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Jawani-ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Chandrasena" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Thakeeche Lagna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

GLOBE—"Red Letter" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-35 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"When the Gods Destroy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Clairvoyant". Time as usual.

EEMPIRE—"Hell In The Heavens." Time as usual.

## Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Roman Catholic Service,* from the Studio. 8-15 p.m. The Celebrity Trio. 9 p.m. Edith Furmedge (Contralto). The B B C Orchestra (Section C.), conducted by Joseph Lewis. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. Interlude.! 10-30 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.
!Gramophone records.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. European Programme—The Art Players. 11-30 a.m. Mrs. Shivarani Gosh will sing Bengali and Hindi songs. 1 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. European Programme of the Radio Quartet. 6-30 p.m. Evensong, relayed from St. Thomas' Cathedral. 7-45 p.m Edith Lorand and her Orchestra. 8-15 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-30 p.m. News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. A South Indian Programme. 10 p.m. Close down.

SEND OFF TO P. V. ATHALYE.

A meeting will be held at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) to give send off to Mr. Parshram Vidyadhar Athalye, Head-Master, Parel Municipal Marathi Boys' School, who is retiring after a long and active service, in the Compound of the School at Parel. Mr. B. G. Parelker, will preside.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION KALYAN.

The 2nd Annual gathering of the Share Holders of the Andhra Association Helping Fund Committee will be held in the Association hall at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) when Mr. C. M. Jivanrao the Secretary of the Committee will be presented with a medal in appreciation of his services to the Committee and the Association.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The adjourned Special General Meeting of the Samaj under Rule No. 47 will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane.

A Special General Meeting will be held on the same day, immediately after the Adjourned Special General Meeting, at the same place.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

The Fourth Annual Sessions of the Bombay Theosophical Federation will be held to-day and to-morrow at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty, beginning from 5 p.m. (S.T.). During the sessions the following Public Lectures will be delivered.

SUNDAY, Sept. 22, at 6 p.m.
Lecturer:—Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporevala.
Subject:—"The story of the Faust.

MNDOAY, Sept. 23, at 6-30 p.m.
Lecturer:—Prof. V. S. Toro.
Subject:—"India's place in the world". (Illustrated by Magic Lantern Slides).

## Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society

A general meeting of the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society was held on Wednesday, at the Cathedral Girls' school at 6-30 p.m.

Mrs. C. P. Blackwell, who presided, in a short speech welcomed the new Society, which, she pointed out, would fill the long-felt need in Bombay's musical life; but she stressed the fact that a new Society like this needed to be nurtured, and so she appealed for the whole-hearted support of the public of Bombay, especially as this city pride itself as being the third city in the Empire. She paid a tribute to M. Jules Craen and Mr. Mehli Mehta, and those who had helped to carry on the orchestra up to-date.

Mr. H. Lyttler was elected Vice-President. Mr. M. Mehta Hon. Secretary and Mr. P. A. Narielwala Hon. Treasurer along with a committee of ten ladies and gentlemen.

The membership fee of this Society is Rs. 10 per annum. Any one desiring to become members is requested to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, 41, Cuffe Parade, Colaba.

SHAMRAO VITHAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The Twenty-ninth annual general meeting of the Bank will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, to-day (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) A Social Gathering will be held at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the above place and on the same date.

SWASTIK LEAGUE.

The Annual 5-mile Running Race run under the auspices of the Mrs. Yamunabai Phadke Charitable Trust, will be held this year on (Sunday), 20th inst. at 6-15 a.m. (S.T.) Entrance Fee Ans. 12 per head. Entries close to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

The Sunday parade of the Swastik League Volunteer Corps, to-day (Sunday) will be held at the Head Quarter instead of at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.)

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES.

Under the auspices of the local Arya Samaj a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. Pandit Vijaya Shankerji will deliver a lecture on "Shradha" in the Samaj Mandir at the Girgaon Back Road. (Kakadwadi).

At the Fort Arya Samaj (Frere Road) to-day (Sunday) Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma will deliver a lecture on Pitra Shraddha at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.)

At the Chinchpokli Arya Samaj (Laxmi Narayan Vyayam Shala) Pandit Laxman Rao Oghale will deliver a public lecture on Bhagwat Gita to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

## CASE AGAINST SCHOOL BOARD CHAIRMAN

### Mr. Raut Challenges Validity Of Suit

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Sept. 20.

Before Mr. L. C. Sheth, first class sub-Judge at Thana, Mr. Dattatraya Waman Raut, chairman of the District School Board, Thana, has filed a written statement in the suit filed by Mr. Narayan Ganesh Galvankar of Bassein against him for a declaration that the defendant Mr. Raut, by reason of the disqualification incurred by him as his younger brother Mr. Tatya Waman Raut, is permanently employed as an assistant teacher in the Bassein school under the direct control of the Thana District School Board, is not entitled to be or to remain a member of the Local Board and chairman of the School Board, and that his seat on both these bodies has fallen vacant.

Mr. Raut says that he was nominated by the Government as a member of the Thana District Local Board on January 3, 1935; similarly he was elected as one of the members of the Thana District School Board, representing the interest of the intermediate class on March 12, and he was elected chairman of the School Board on May 17. He and his brother do not form a joint Hindu family, and they are separate since 1931.

Mr. Raut in his personal capacity as the first defendant denies that the provisions of law relating to certain disqualifications have any application in this case. He says the plaintiff is actuated by ill-will against him. both being members of rival parties.

## LORRY ACCIDENT PROVES FATAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Keshav Sakharam, who was knocked down by a motor lorry while pushing a hand cart along Samuel Street, on the 17th instant and was removed to the J. J. Hospital with two of his ribs broken, died to-day.

The inquest on his body was postponed till the 23rd instant pending investigations by the Police.

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# Complaint Against Unknown Councillor!

## SENTENCE ON LANDLORD QUASHED

### Abetment Of Trespass Charge Not Proved, Says Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 20.

Mr. M. K. Jadnav, the Sub-divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant at Thana, has quashed the conviction and sentence passed by the Shahpur Magistrate on Kashinath Balsheth, a landlord of that place, on appeal.

The facts of the case were that the accused-appellant had leased certain lands of his to the complainant-respondent Mr. Bhalchandra Balkrishna Korde for cultivation on an oral agreement for 1934-35. On December 25, 1934 the former served the latter with a notice to hand over the possession of lands before March 31, 1935. In the meanwhile the appellant leased out those lands to Devoo Palo Kirpan and one Babu Pandu by entering into a written agreement in January 1935 for the year 1935-36, and gave them permission to prepare the ground. Accordingly they went there, but the respondent objected. The appellant and Devoo were prosecuted for trespass and mischief before the third class Magistrate at Shahpur, who convicted the appellant for alleged abetment of trespass, but acquitted Devoo of the main charge.

In setting aside the appellant's conviction and sentence of Rs. 25 fine, the Sub-divisional Magistrate observed that there was no satisfactory evidence to show that the appellant had instigated Devoo to commit trespass or mischief, and the prosecution had not established their case against the appellant.

## Novel Defamation Case Creates Sensation In Thana

(From Our Correspondent).

**THANA: Sept. 21.**

**A complaint of defamation against an unknown Councillor of the Thana Municipality, which has created a sensation in the town in view of the unusual nature of the proceedings taken by another Municipal Councillor, was filed yesterday in the Court of Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Thana, by Mr. Yeshwant Lakshman Nakhwa, a landlord and City Father.**

**The City Magistrate has entertained the complaint, but reserved orders till Monday to enable him to satisfy whether he could exercise his powers for asking the Municipal President to produce the voting papers.**

The complainant states that he is a municipal councillor for the last nine years. He is a leader of the Koli community at Thana and an income-tax payer.

The Municipal School Board election was held on August 24 last. The complainant and Mr. L. S. Tanpure, the Chairman of the retiring school board, were the rival candidates for one seat reserved for the backward community. The voting was by ballot.

When the ballot-box was opened, the President found that one voting paper had two drawings or outlines of two human-faces fixed on it. They seemed to be cuttings from magazines and newspapers. A "laughing face" was pinned against the name of Mr. Tanpure, and a "weaping face" against that of the complainant, Mr. Nakhwa, in the space reserved for putting crosses. The voter had not exercised his right, as no cross was put by him against any name.

**Insult to Board.**

According to the complainant, on finding this voting paper there was a great stir amongst the councillors, because this act was considered to be a cowardly insult to the two candidates as well as to the board. The president was requested to disclose the name of the culprit but he showed his inability to do so under the governing rules. The voting paper was rejected as invalid. The complainant, who polled 16 votes as against 5 by his rival, was declared duly elected.

The complainant submits that the councillor who had perpetrated this cowardly and mischievous trick had intended and had full knowledge that the complainant would at least be provoked. He was insulted, humiliated and defamed in the eyes of the brother councillors and the public assembled for the election.

**Must Know Name**

It is, however, necessary to ascertain the name of the culprit before trial begins, and therefore the complainant prays that an inquiry under section 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code be held with a view to ascertain the name of the culprit for issuing process against him. The municipal president, who is in possession of the voting papers and the counterfoils, be summoned for the purpose.

Mr. P. M. Lombar and Mr. P. V. Joshi, two municipal councillors, have been cited as witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. G. B. Walavalkar, Advocate, appeared for the complainant.

## CHIEF JUSTICE TO VISIT THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Sept. 20.

Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, will pay an official visit to Thana on Saturday 28th inst.

A crowded programme has been arranged in connection with the visit.

Sir John will arrive at the District Judge's bungalow at 11-15 a.m., and will be driven to the District Court, accompanied by Mr. M. A. Bhave, the Sessions Judge, where the Chief Justice will inspect the Guard of Honour.

Thereafter Sir J. Beaumont will grant interviews in the Judges' Chamber to the Assistant Judge and the subordinate Judges, to the Public Prosecutors and the Government Pleaders, and some members of the Thana Bar.

The Chief Justice and the principal guests will be given luncheon at the District Judge's bungalow at 1-15 p.m.

At 4 p.m. Mr. M. R. Meher, the Additional Sessions Judge, will treat the guests to tea,

The Thana Bench and the Bar will be "At Home" to the Chief Justice at the Officers' Gymkhana at 5 p.m.

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**The Manager of the Reserve Bank of India writes to say that further applications for posts in the Reserve Bank will not be recorded until further notice.**


# TWO MARATHI COMEDIES

CAUSTIC SATIRE ON OUR SOCIAL ILLS

OUR MARRIAGE SYSTEM
how difficult it is to get a Bride-groom for your girl

SEE IT IN

# Thakeeche Lagna

(WHO DARES MARRY HER!)
adapted from Late R. G. GADKARI'S famous writings
dialogues by Principal P. K. ATRE B. A., B. T., T. D.

*Featuring*

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See what toll one has to pay if he tries to live a truthful life in our Society

*Featuring:—*

DAMUANNA MALVANKAR, MOHITE,
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# Majestic Talkies GIRGAUM.

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p. m. (Matinee at 2-45 on SAT. SUN. & HOLIDAYS

## DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY IN ROME

(Continued from Page 1.)
declaration at Nuremberg, with regard to not interfering in matters which do not concern Germany, it is safe to conclude the German Government would declare its neutrality in any conflict arising from Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

A Government spokesman ridiculed the suggestion made in a French newspaper that Germany might march into the Memel district, and said all they wanted was that the signatories to the Memel Statute should do their duty and see that autonomy was restored to Memel.—Reuter's Special.

## NEGUS WANTS PEACE

### May Accept Committee's Proposals In Entirety

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 21.

The Emperor and his advisers spent a day considering the proposals of the Committee of Five.

It is learned officially that the Emperor will probably accept the proposals in entirety, owing to his strong desire to secure a peaceful settlement, although the suggestion that Ethiopia should recognise Italy's right, and certain special economic privileges are not welcome.—Reuter.

**EARLIER NEWS**

### Considerable Diplomatic Activity In Rome

ROME, Sept. 20.

Comment on the Italo—Abyssinian issue this evening is more conciliatory.

An authoritative spokesman assured Reuter that Italy did not even remotely contemplate taking an initiative that might extend to Europe.

The spokesman added that precautionary measures which the Italian government were contemplating would not exceed to Colonial operation.

Decisions of considerable importance are expected to be taken at the resumed meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow morning.

To-day was confined to considerable diplomatic activity behind the scenes.

Signor Mussolini received the French Ambassador, who remained for nearly an hour.

Signor Suvich, the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs received the British and Japanese Ambassadors.—Reuter.

## FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS

PARIS, Sept. 20.

It is officially announced that one battalion is reinforcing Djibouti, not two regiments.—Reuter.

## MISSING TROOPS

### Mystery Of Two Divisions Not Yet Cleared

ROME, Sept. 20.

It is generally believed that two missing divisions have gone to Cyrenaica, although this is not officially admitted.

Some time ago, it was announced that troops from Libya for service in East Africa would be replaced by home troops, although it is remarkable that the forces thus withdrawn had not amounted to anything like two divisions.—Reuter.

## CANADA'S DECISION

### Labour Congress Supports Sanctions Against Italy

HALIFAX (Novascotia) Sept. 20.

The Canadian trades and Labour Congress, at the Annual conference, pledged itself to support the sanctions against Italy if she attacks Ethiopia.—Reuter.

# Blows Freely Exchanged At Lahore Meeting

## Ugly Scenes In Shadiganj Day Celebrations

**LAHORE, September 20. (DELAYED).**

**Rowdy scenes marred the otherwise peaceful conclusion of the Shahidganj Day this evening, when a public meeting outside the Mochi Gate ended in a fiasco. A procession was started from Badshahi mosque and it terminated in a meeting outside the Mochi Gate, Pir Jamiatalo Shah, Dictator, presiding.**

When the president had spoken, some Ahrar leaders sought the Chair's permission to speak which was not given.

This was the signal for disturbance between Ahraris and a section of other Muslims during the course of which blows were freely exchanged with flagstaffs which formed the prominent feature of the procession.

The Ahraris who insisted on speaking were overpowered and the meeting dispersed amidst great disorder and uproar.

**Future Programme**

Earlier, Pir Jamiatali in the course of his speech gave a review of the future programme. From what he could gauge from Punjab and Frontier Muslim leaders he was confident the Muslim masses were prepared for all sacrifices in the name of their religion.

The Pir proposed visiting Ajmer Fair where Ulemas all over India are expected to go. He will also attend the All-India Muslim Conference Session at Cawnpore and on return to Lahore would call a Conference of the representatives of Muslims, at which the future programme would finally be settled. He urged for the enlistment of volunteers for protection.

Referring to the Civil Disobedience, Pir said that Muslims have well understood their political future and would never stake it.

A resolution was adopted at the very outset of the meeting urging the Government to take action under section 144 C.P.C. prohibiting any new construction over Pir Kakushah's tomb and the site of the mosque in Shahidganj pending the decision of the cases filed by Moslems for the restoration of the same.—United Press.

## MUSLIMS OBSERVE HARTAL

AGRA, Sept. 20.

The Agra Muslims observed hartal on account of Shahidganj Day and thousands with black crapes on their chest offered prayers in Juma Masjid. Police arrangements were elaborate and under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code processions were banned. At about 3 p.m., when everything seemed to be over an attempt to break section 144 Criminal Procedure by taking out a procession was made, but it was soon frustrated by police.

It caused panic and the main bazaars of Hindus were closed, but nothing untoward happened.—United Press.

## INCREASED WAR RISK INSURANCE RATES

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

Marine underwriters have increased war risk insurance rates on general merchandise from five cents to twelve-and-half cents per 100 dollars on cargoes to, from or via the Mediterranean or Red Sea excluding Italy or Italian possession. The rates to and from England and European ports increased by two-and-half cents compared approximately to one-and-half previously. Rates are quoted oanly on immediate shipments and no rates are quoted for Italian ships.

FLIGHT OF DOLLAR.

Flight to dollar is gaining momentum in the face of the possibility of war.

Thirty-eight million dollars worth gold engaged Europe and India yesterday for shipment to the United States. Of this 16 million dollars engaged London, fifteen million France, four million Holland and two-and-half million, India. The total of 132 million dollars worth engaged Europe for the United States in less than a fortnight.

## HAILE SELASSIE CELEBRATES RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 21.

Seated on a gold-draped throne amid a pile of crimson cushions, the Emperor, this morning presided over the "little maskal"—a great Ethiopian religious festival which was celebrated with a gorgeous ceremonial in the old palace. The ceremony was held in the vast salon known to soldiers as the banqueting hall. The Emperor sat on one end surrounded by hundreds of magnificently-clad priests, wearing golden, purple, green, yellow and blue mantles, with bejewelled umbrellas over their heads.

ITALIAN MINISTER'S PRESENCE

The proceedings opened with the presentation of diplomats to the Emperor, including the Italian Minister, Count Vinci. As the latter stepped forward he bowed slightly and shook the imperial hand. Electric silence fell in the assembly; then the priests began chanting prayers in low melodious voices and choir-boys sang the anthem, glorifying the Emperor. Silver-pronged staves were waved into the air, while the United chorus of 200 male voices rose in crescendo.

Abuna, the head of the Ethiopian Coptic Church, concluded the service with a sermon in whispered Arabic, which was translated into Amharic.—Reuter's Special.

## COURT-FEE STAMP CASE

### Small Causes Court Clerk Charged With Criminal Conspiracy

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

In connection with the alleged fraud of court fee stamps valued at Rs. 10,000, the police submitted charge-sheets to-day before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate against four clerks and one attender of the Small Causes Court of Madras for offences of criminal conspiracy to remove court-fee stamps from documents and using them as unused stamps etc. It was alleged that these offences were committed between June 1934 and May 1935. All the accused were enlarged on bail.—A.P.

## GAG ON RICKETT'S OIL BROADCAST

### Foreign Office Takes Initiative In Decision

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Broadcast arranged to-day by Mr. Rickett from London to the United States has been cancelled on the initiative of the Foreign Office who thought that the broadcast would give false impression that Mr. Rickett is in some way connected with the British Government. The Columbia Broadcasting Organisation readily concurred in the cancellation.

## REICHSBANK

### No Interim Dividend On Share Capital

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Sept. 20.

The Reichsbank Administration decided not to pay "interim" dividend, on its share capital this year and thus it continues its policy of last year on the grounds that its foreign currency position does not allow transfer to its foreign stockholders of even such a comparatively small amount as "interim" which would fall due on 26,00,000 shares in the hands of foreigners.

## PRETTY PROBLEM FOR LEAGUE

### Philippines President-elect To Apply For Membership

(Special Cable).

MANILA, Sept. 20.

A piquant situation will be created if Mr. Manuel Quezon President-elect of the Philippines carries out his intention of asking the United States permission to apply for Membership of the League of Nations "If it does not crack up now". The United States being outside the League the entry of Philippines so closely connected with the United States will present a pretty problem.

## ASSYRIAN PROBLEM NEARING COMPLETION

GENEVA, Sept. 20.

The problem of the settlement of the Assyrian community is nearing complete solution.

The Foreign Minister of Iraq has announced Iraq's willingness to contribute a quarter million sterling—equivalent to Britain's contribution.

The scheme has now been submitted to the League's Commission of Control for final budgetary approval.—Reuter.

## LORD READING PROGRESSING

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A bulletin regarding the readings of health says that Lord Reading passed a most excellent day, and made good progress.

## JEWISH SHIPS DEFY NAZI ORDER

(Special Cable).

HAMBURG, Sept. 20.

All German Jewish shipping companies whereof three are in Hamburg alone have hoisted the Swastika flag on their vessels in common with German companies.

## Lloyds' Cancel High Seas War Risk Insurance

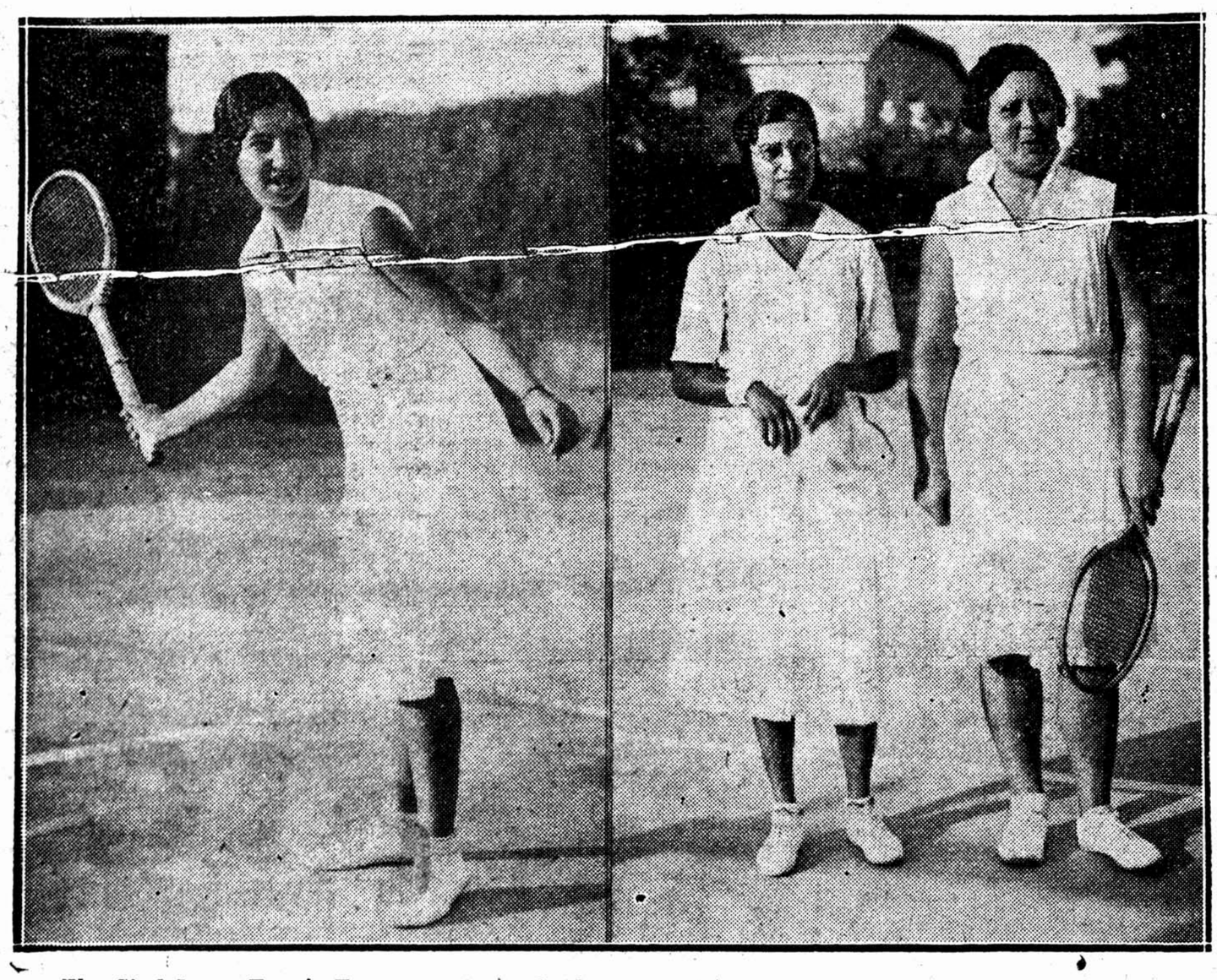
(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Sept. 20.

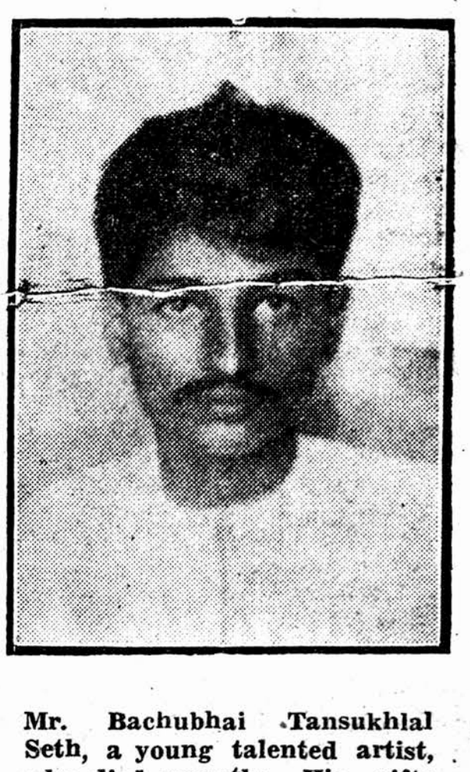
The German underwriters following Lloyds' lead have given a fortnight's notice of cancellation of existing high seas war risk insurances and are negotiating new war risk premiums for transports to countries "menaced by war."

A "Ras" Dance by the Pupils of the school, was one of the popular items in the programme of celebrations of the anniversary of the Sardar High School, Lamington Road, Bombay, held last week.

Mrs. Nora Morell, wife of an official of the German Air Ministry, has arrived in India, where she intends to remain for a year, studying the life and conditions of the people. She is now in Lahore.



The Sind Lawn Tennis Tournament was held at Karachi a few days ago. Miss Dubash (left), who is only 14 years of age, won the Ladies' Singles Championship, while Miss Cowasji and Mrs. Hanson (right) were the winners of the Ladies Doubles event.



Mr. Bachubhai Tansukhlal Seth, a young talented artist, who died recently. His gifts were manifold and were appreciated by a wide circle of art-patrons. Some of his works particularly rare engraved miniatures and paintings are in his collections of well-known citizens and Maharajas. Syt. Seth's devotion to art may be gauged from the fact that he kept up his work and his zeal unto the last, although during the last few years he was suffering from acute paralysis.

## NO GALLERY PASS FOR EX-CONSPIRACY CONVICT

### President Disallows Question In Assembly

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

It is understood that Pandit Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal, a member of the Assembly, had applied for public gallery passes for Mr. and Mrs. Chandradhar Johri.

The passes were issued but later cancelled under the orders of the President of the Assembly. Pandit Paliwal learnt on inquiry that the passes were cancelled on police report to the effect that Mr. Johri was convicted in the Mainpuri Conspiracy Case, and he wrote a letter to the President admitting Mr. Johri's conviction but stating that Mr. Johri was released in 1925 after serving full term of sentence and denying Mr. Johri's association with revolutionaries. Pandit Paliwal sought the President's permission to raise a question in the Assembly in this connection.

Sir Abdur Rahim announced in the House to-day that the passes were cancelled in his discretion and on his responsibility and disallowed the raising of a question in the House.—United Press.

## 'SHAHIDGUNJ DAY' AT AGRA

AGRA, Sept. 20.

"Shahidgunj Day" was observed here with a general hartal of Moslems.

About 6,000 attended Friday prayers and speeches were made and resolutions passed. No procession was organised.

The Collector promulgated an order yesterday prohibiting unlicensed processions for a period of one week. Black flags and badges were demonstrated.—A.P.

## Maintenance Case

In our last report on the Maintenance Suit, the evidence of Mr. D.M. Mistri, relating to incident at the Fitzgerald Bar was inadvertently put in as the evidence of the Superintendent of the Vaccination Department.

## FILM ACTRESS DISCHARGED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Sir Hormazdiar Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate framed a charge of theft against Azadali Shamsherali, one of the five gipsies, who were charged with the theft of a diamond ring worth Rs. 1,500 from Messrs. Gazdar and Sons, Taj Mahal Hotel.

The Magistrate, however, discharged four of the accused as there was no evidence, to frame charges against them.

In this case which is known as the "Gipsy Theft Case," Munisbibi stated to be a film star, and four other young gipsies went to the firm of Jewellers at the Taj Mahal Hotel in July and are alleged to have stolen a costly ring, while the saleman was engaged in showing some rings to the party. They were first charged by the police with conspiracy to commit theft.

At the previous hearing it was stated on behalf of the prosecution that fresh witnesses would be brought forward. To-day however the Police Prosecutor stated that there was no more evidence.

FOUR ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

The Magistrate framed a charge under Section 380 (theft) against Azadali and discharged Munisbibi, Ashgarali, Azgarhussien Mohemad and Ashgarali Hyderkhan.

The case against Azadali has been postponed to September 28.

Mr. W. K. Manker conducted the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. A. S. R. Chari and Mr. J. B. Patel.

## Bajpai Takes Charge Of Executive Membership

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, September 20

Following notification is published: A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of the member of the Executive Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint under provisions of sub-section (3) of sec. 92 of the Government of India Act, Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai to be a temporary member of the said Council. The Hon. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai has on afternoon of this day, the 20th, taken upon himself the execution of his office.

# The Space-Raiders

## The Elusive Illusion

By BARRINGTON BEVERLEY
(Author of "THE AIR DEVIL", etc.) etc.)

**NEW READERS BEGIN HERE.**

**Behind the strange story of the "Space-Raiders", greatest air drama of all time, there lies the drama of two people's private lives—the intermingled story of a man's love of Science and a woman's science of Love.**

**Kay Longdon, daughter of the famous scientist and inventor, Professor Longdon, has fallen in love with George Anstey, her father's associate-director. George, immersed in his work, ignores her. Kay is unhappy. Professor Longdon, in his observatory, sights a mystery-ship of the skies, of unknown design, attacking air-liners. He believes this to be a visitation from another planet. The government's Air Department sends one of its experts, Captain Colin Duke, to confer with the professor regarding the building of a new type of hoverer-machine to combat the sinister menace. Kay flirts with Captain Duke to make George jealous; George is perturbed, but does not show it. A new sensational phase of terrorism by the mysterious "Space-Raiders", in which "Circles of Death" fall upon most countries of Earth, hastens the government decision to proceed at once with construction of the Longdon-hoverer. Captain Duke takes Kay out to dinner and a theatre.**

No matter what crisis threatens civilisation,—plagues, famine, war, even raiders from another world—the ordinary, everyday life of the people continues.

No matter how great the public alarm, men and women must eat and drink and in their leisure hours seek laughter and relaxation, lest they perish of physical and mental inanition.

It is, in fact, in times of stress that the cafes, cinemas, and theatres do their biggest business. The distractions they provide are an antidote to panic.

"Enjoying yourself?" asked Colin Duke.

Kay smiled. "Immensely!"

"Cigarette?"

"Thanks—I'd like one."

Captain Duke drew a thin gold cigarette case from his pocket, opened it, and laughed. "Sorry. There's not one left. I'll go get some—shan't be long."

Kay nodded, a trifle absently. Their "night out" together was quite a success from the conventional social standpoint; they had dined at the smartest restaurant, sipped the newest kind of cocktail, and for the past two hours had occupied expensive stall-seats at a performance of the cleverest musical-comedy in town. All of which was very pleasant. But now and then Kay found her thoughts wandering to George Anstey.

If only it had been George here with her! Then her cup would have been full. If only—

"Voila." said her cavalier, returning with the cigarettes. "Turkish that side—Virginia that side. Take your pick."

Kay chose a Virginia. As they lit up—"The interval will soon be over." she remarked. "What's next on the programme?"

"THE ELUSIVE ILLUSION."

Colin Duke fished out the printed list of items. "The next turn has a queer name. It's called "The Elusive Illusion." I wonder what that means?"

"We'll soon see," said Kay, for the house-lights were dimming, floodlights flashing up, and orchestra bursting into crescendo.

In front of the scarlet proscenium curtains appeared the suave 'compere' of the show. The music ebbed away. The buzz of talk died down. Silence.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," said the 'compere', "we now present for your entertainment a unique five minutes of Magic and Mystery entitled "The Elusive Illusion." This is something new in the annals of conjuring, a vanishing trick on a big scale. Not merely one individual but a whole stage—full of people will disappear and re-appear before your eyes. Try to tell us how it is done. Ladies and gentlemen, behold—'The Elusive Illusion.'"

The 'compere' slid away into the wings. The footlights went out. The orchestra played an eerie succession of minor chords.

Slowly, impressively, the proscenium curtains lifted from a completely dark stage.

Then the gloom took on a purple tinge. The purple light strengthened until the entire stage was bathed in its weird glow.

There was nothing to be seen on the stage, nothing at all save the painted back-cloth with its scene of trees and hills.

Then—with a loud chord from the orchestra—'flick!' Twenty girls dressed in black stood on the stage, hands uplifted and—'flick'! were gone again as silently and swiftly as they had come!

"That's marvellous"! cried Kay above the burst of clapping. "How is it done?"

The 'compere' appeared at the side of the stage, smilling. The stage was empty—the stage was full—the stage is empty again" he said. "You think we flashed a picture of girls on to the stage, with lantern or cinema, eh? Well, this time the performers will speak to you."

The stage darkened once more. Then the gloom took on a crimson tinge, again strengthening into a lurid glow which bathed the stage.

Nobody on the stage. Then, uncannily, with the speed of a lightning-flash, appeared a dozen men dressed in dark clothes. They marched like a row of soldiers almost down to the footlights. "Ladies and gentlemen, we are real human beings," they

(Continued on page 38)

## "FUNNIEST INCIDENT SEEN BY ME"

**Readers of the Sunday "Chronicle" are invited to describe the funniest incident personally witnessed by them, in their life-time so far.**

**The sender of the most interesting, but entirely true story of such an incident, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.**

**The story should not exceed 350 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition) Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the Office of this Journal not later than 6 p. m. on 24th September, 1935.**

**The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 6th October, 1935.**

**The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.**

**N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any or all of the stories, submitted by the competitors.**

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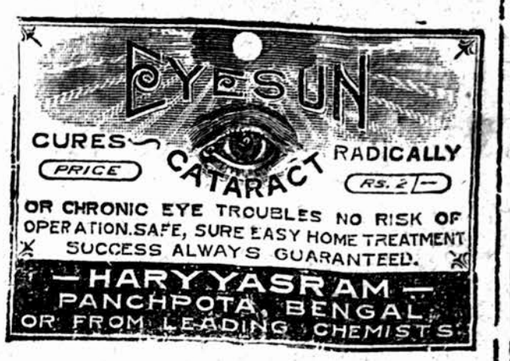


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# Interpretations Of Karl Marx

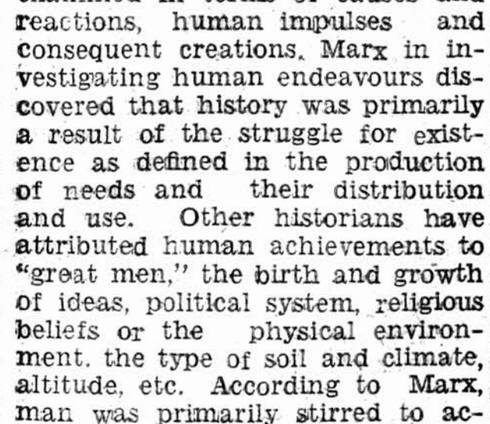
## The Economic Interpretation Of History--- The Theory Of Class War--- The Labour Theory Of Value

By PROSCOS.

Life does not merely express the conflict of interests; but also the conflict of ideas. Society could be better organised if the inner currents of human achievements are examined in terms of causes and reactions, human impulses and consequent creations. Marx in investigating human endeavours discovered that history was primarily a result of the struggle for existence as defined in the production of needs and their distribution and use. Other historians have attributed human achievements to "great men," the birth and growth of ideas, political system, religious beliefs or the physical environment, the type of soil and climate, altitude, etc. According to Marx, man was primarily stirred to activity for the satisfaction of his physical needs and the methods by which these needs were satisfied determined the type of social, economic and political organisation of a community, and even its cultural and artistic achievements.

### Economic Factor In History

The anthropologist and the ethnologist could be better able to testify to the truth of the above theory. Beside the manner of securing his food, primitive man was always engaged in religious and ritualistic activities. The basis of this early animatism and animism was not an ethical or moral code, but it was merely an attempt to protect and help the individual in his economic activity. The religious beliefs and forms of worship centred round a group of spiritual beings and natural forces which most often threatened man by causing natural disasters and diseases, and, therefore, by means of prayer, ritual, sacrifices and offerings they were sought to be appeased, and some of them were even induced to lend a helping hand by causing the rain to fall, or energising the crops to grow, and grow abundantly.



Friedrich Engels (1820-1895)

Such a religion based primarily for the indirect satisfaction of man's physical needs is not merely found amongst primitive peoples, but traces of early animism are found in the forms of Hindu, Christian, Islamic, Zoroastrian and Jewish worship even at the present day. It was in these religious beliefs and practices that music, dancing, and science and even painting and sculpture had their origin. Both music and dancing are resorted to by all primitive peoples in order to reach a state of possession in which they can communicate with higher spirits and induce them to co-operate, or at least, not hinder the health and economic and social activities of a community. Science emerges in magic, the art of the early primitive medicine-men or 'shamans' to combat and exorcise disease and avert calamities and death. The desire to live and live healthily is most closely inter-related to man's two primary desires for food and reproduction. Art and sculptor emerges in the primitive man's effort to create and decorate the gods and their places of worship with a view to pleading and propitiating them in order to secure their aid in the daily life of the people.

Similarly the forms of social and political organisation were a result of the systems of production, exchange and distribution of commodities. The early communistic form of society was best suited to and was the result of communistic systems of gathering and cultivation of crops. The tribe was a homogeneous social unit living in a definite territory, storing its past traditions and harmoniously performing its social and economic functions according to those traditions. Similarly, the wandering nomads mostly living on the produce of cattle, but never inhabiting a definite territory evolved a form of social organism congenial to them. The peaceful cultivating tribes developed arts, crafts, trades and small industries, whilst the nomadic tribes acted as living cords of culture, developing trade and language as they moved from place to place. The later conquering empires whose economic existence was closely related to conquest and slave labour evolved new forms of government and social organisation leading to feudalism with its well defined social relations and rights and laws with regard to land. A new form of society definitely emerges with the invention of the machine and the appearance of the capital-

*(Continued on page 37).*


The Governor, The Bennett College, Sheffield, England.
Gargiya Niwas, Beawar, Rajputana, India.

Dear Governor,
I thank you for your letter of the 13th ult. conveying your congratulations on my success at the Final examination of the Incorporated Secretaries Association. It is mainly due to the excellent reference library of the College, and the promptness, and the keen interest of the College staff taken in me during the period of my studies.
Thanking you, Yours sincerely,
B. D. GARGIYA.

3 LETTERS
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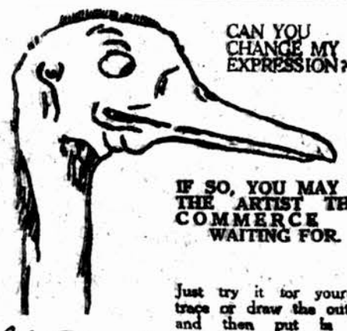
Dear Sir,
I am very pleased to inform you that I appeared for the A.M.I.Mech.E. Examination, and have passed the whole examination.
With best wishes for your continued success,
Yours faithfully,
DUDLEY CLAYTON.

OPEN LETTER TO PARENTS.
Dear Sir or Madam,—When your children first arrived they brought with them a wonderful lot of sunshine. Later you became proud of the intelligence they displayed, but still later you became anxious as to what would become of them in the future. Perhaps you were anxious when you visualised them as grown men and women. Even with plenty of money it is not always easy to select the right career, and a parent is sometimes inclined to ask advice of some relative and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred that relative knows nothing at all about the possibilities of employment. Why not let me relieve you of some of your anxieties? In fact, why not let me be their Father? We do not profess to act as an employment agency, but the nature of our business compels us to keep an eye upon the class of men and women that are wanted and who wants them. There are some people who manufacture an article and put it on the market to sell. We do not do that; we work in exactly the opposite direction. We find out what employers want and we train our students to fill those jobs. We have to be experts in the matter of employment, progress and prosperity. If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound, practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it. Yours sincerely,
J. H. Bennett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# Hunting A Wild Boar

## To Encounter A Single Boar In An Open Field Is As Dangerous As Shooting A Tiger From The Ground

(By S. A. RASHID)

The news was brought to us that a mile away from our camp the sugarcane plantation was being damaged every night by wild boars, and that a large number of Gonds with their ancient match-locks were ready to assist us, should we make up our minds to destroy these dangerous brutes. A committee for the destruction of these animals was formed under the presidency of the district magistrate and eight annas were to be rewarded for the destruction of each boar. The Local Government had issued free licences to Gond shikaris to purchase muzzle-loaders for the purpose, yet the number of the animals did not decrease.

One of the boldest members of the village shikaris had been mortally wounded by a brute and a general panic prevailed among the village folks. The wounded Gond had been foolish enough to aim his match-lock at a lonely boar as he was coming down the slope of the ghats. The ball went wide of the mark, the beast was enraged and at once ran like a shot towards the unfortunate Gond and by his sharp tusks had torn him right from the knee upto the loin, goring him through the right side as well, which had smashed up one of the ribs. The man was in a precarious condition. All this was also brought to our notice.

### COLONEL'S ENTHUSIASM

Colonel Seymour, a well known pig-sticker from South Africa, was camping with us. He had a beautiful Arab Mare on which he had done a lot of pig-sticking. Indeed, we were camping for bisons, with which the forest abounds. It was in a village situated on the eastern slopes of the Sewalik ranges. The Colonel, a great spootsman as he was, felt a strange thrill when he was told that he would get a chance for pig-sticking.

There is a big dam along the slopes, surrounded by a thick undergrowth. Out of the undergrowth as one passes towards the West there is a big open field, slightly marshy, through which flows a small rivulet, remaining dry for the greater part of a year. On the embankment of this rivulet grow small berry trees with thick trunks. The earth around their roots being soft, holes could easily be dug into for lairs. The rivulet ran into the hills and further on disappeared under a thick forest. The place infested by boars was particularly the catchment area.

On the first day of our arrival, tht Colonel complained of bad throat and, therefore, had to be abandoned in the camp. An up-country Rajput, who had done a lot of buck-sooting in the Aravalis, was with us. So we proceeded for the boars. A beat was arranged. I carried a 425—bore Magnum express magazine rifle and was seated by the leader of the beaters a little way up the slope against the trunk of an "achar" tree. I sat behind the trunk, keeping my rifle through its cloven branches cautiously looking around. The herd was to pass from about twenty yards off from my position.

The drive was made in such a way that they could only run along the basement of the slopes. The Rajput fellow wearing big moustaches and possessing a fine physique had been provided with a good horse from the village. He had, however, no experience of pig-sticking, but inspite of our entreaties he decided to remain on horseback and spear one of the boars. He was very good at pegging. So, he was left out of the range of the guns; but the place he selected was nonetheless dangerous, as he wanted to race along the line which the boars were driven to take.

The beat was announced. The circle drew near and the boars which were somewhere in the bed of the rivulet were driven out. The herd being disturbed suddenly by the report of a muzzle-loader, which was said to have gone off by the unexpected falling of the trigger on the percussion cap, took entirely to a different direction.

### RAJPUT UNHORSED

I was thus deprived of the chance of having a shot at one of the leaders, but Ram Singh was bent on displaying his ancestral valour, which he, no doubt, possessed in a great degree. He raced his horse after the herd, but it had rushed pell-mell into the thick forest, leaving its ferocious leader to face the pursuer. He stopped all of a sudden in the path, turned round and made for the bold Rajput with his sharp tusks

I could see everything from beyond the thicket. The horse swerved round, the spear did not stick the brute. Instead of running away he turned round again. I shouted for help the beaters literally roared in a chorus 'Maro, Maro' They came on, but the boar had unhorsed the rider. The horse lay rolling on the ground in a pool of blood, its thigh was torn and the knee dislocated. The rider lay half upto the back under the body of the dying horse.

I ran like a shot, the beaters came on too and by the demoniacal jingle of their rude cymbols and spit bamboo sticks they had driven the brute away before I could place a bullet in its body. We pushed up the horse and extricated the brave Rajput. The animal expired soon after, but the rider escaped only with a dislocated thigh. We sent him away to a hospital. Yet a greater thrill awaited us in that fateful jungle.

Colonel Seymour was quite hale and hearty. He, perhaps, wouldn't have allowed Ram Singh to gutter the disgrace, for the first time in his life, he said. he was unhorsed by an adversary. I had asked the Patel to arrange for another beat two days after, for Ram Singh had to be put in a hospital.

The night I returned from the district, leaving Ram Singh in charge of a Surgeon, we sat for the boars. Our machans were set up on the borders of the sugarcane plantation. Late in the night after the night, jar had stopped its "chuppoo, chuppoo," the wild intruders came, snorting with great contentment. I had fixed up the Manton's Special Spotlight on my rifle. I shot one, while the Colonel knocked down two. One of them had beautiful tusks, and that was shot by the Colonel.

The Gonds were overjoyed. They made a circle with their womenfolk and danced around the dead beasts. The women moved as they danced with big palm-branches to and fro, uttering 'Hukre-Hukre-hod" in symphony, while the men jumped about beating their rude drums loudly, joining in the wild chorus off and on. They like the flesh of boars very much and find it to be the most delicious of its kind. It is a great treat to them; and a boar yields abundant of flesh and fat. If you shoot one boar for them, they would gratefully help you in any big game.

### A TRAGIC SEQUEL

The next morning a beat was arranged the sky was slightly cloudy, it being the month September, but the weather was pleasant. The Colonel had decided to do pig-sticking. The boars were first driven out from their lairs into an open field, where the Colonel had posted himself. I seated myself about a hundred yards away up the slope near a tree, ready to assist the Colonel. One lonely boar was sighted rushing out from a corner of the sugarcane plantation. The Colonel raced his horse and speared the brute right thrcugh the side just above the left thigh. The boar became wild with rage, and with blood-shot eyes and lowered nozzle he darted like an arrow towards the mare, but she was well trained to meet such attacks. She swerved and gave the Colonel a chance to pierce the neck of the infuriated brute.

To encounter a single boar in an open field is as dangerous as shooting a tiger from the ground. The animal driven to bay is the most ferocious of all the wild beasts. The spear snapped in the middle though it had passed through the tough neck. The brute was unchecked by even such a mortal wound, and gave the Colonel a chase. Before the mare could dodge the mortally wounded boar she slipped into a hole and lay rolling on the soft earth. A cry escaped my lips. The beaters were left far behind. After the first drive they had been stopped to beat the jungle. What could I do! I ran down the hill mad like a march hare, but before I could reach the Colonel the boar had gored him deep in the left side. It all happened in the winkling of an eye. It was the last breath which had given so much momentum to the dying boar. The strength was exhausted, and after a wild rush at his fallen fot he had himself rolled down dead.

### A GHASTLY SIGHT

I reached the place like one possessed by a ghost, and my distended eyes met a ghastly sight. The tusk had reach the heart and blood oozed cut through the smashed ribs. The brave old man lay unconscious almost in a pool of blood. He was removed at once from the scene of disaster and placed in the car. He reached the hospital alive, but only an hour after he was laid on the surgeon's table he expired. The mare escaped with only a dislocation of left fore-knee. Such was my dreadful experience when I was called upon to shoot wild boars in one of the most fascinating of shikar sports.

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# 'Babbits Of Bombay'

## *If Our Self-centred And Complacent Petite-bourgeois Will But Think For Themselves, They Will Realise That They Are Really Living In A Fool's Paradise, Being Merely White-Collar Wage-Slaves Of A Capitalistic System*

By "LOONY"

During the monsoon months in Bombay, it is rarely, indeed, that we catch a glimpse of the moon behind the dark mantle of clouds that hides it for three or four awful months. It was, therefore, with a sense of exultation that I watched the illusive moon the other day as I was strolling along one of the less-frequented promenades which lie between Santa Cruz and the sea-beach. I noticed that I was not the only person to enjoy the appearance of the moon after such a long time. Coming towards me from the opposite direction was a short, fattish, middle-aged gentleman carrying a baby in his arms.

### FATHER AND CHILD

About ten feet behind him, walked his other son—a kid of about five or six who every now and then slowed down and turned back to gaze at the moon. The father walked on for some time, but evidently he was in a hurry to be back home for dinner, and in a bored, feelingless voice shouted, "come on, Bertie, there is nothing to be seen in the moon." The poor little kid reluctantly turned his eyes away from the moon and hurried on to join his heartless daddy.

That incident set me thinking furiously—I was really taken aback by the remark of the father which revealed an utter lack of imagination and lack of any consideration for the child—Can any one—least of all a romantic and imaginative child of six—ever believe that "there is nothing to be seen in the moon?" A moon-lit sky is a bewitching sight anytime—and much more so when it is rare as in the rainy season. And there are two things nobody can ever tire of watching howsoever prosaic he may be—one is the eternal breakers of the sea and the other is a moon-lit sky.

On that particular evening, again, the scene was made more enthralling by wisps of clouds—straggling remnants of a receding monsoon—racing across the sky, now and then covering up the moon and playing hide and seek with it. Any child of six would have been tempeted to stop and watch this wonderful scene. Perhaps the child was marvelling what it would feel like to be able to float in the sky like the clouds and what sort of a place the moon was. But from his beautiful dreamlands he was brought down with a thud on solid earth by the blunt order of his father to hurry up.

### WHAT ELSE CAN YOU EXPECT?

The boy might be a potential poet or an artist or an astronomer—who knows? But what chance had he to develop his potentialities when he was not allowed even to satisfy his natural curiosity or to give full expression to his admiration of beauty? Would it be surprising if with such a father, the child's intellect remained stunted and his faculties undeveloped?

But I suppose, the father was tired out after his day's dull work in some dingy office in Fort. Perhaps he was worrying about the next day's work or about the low state of his finances or quite possibly earlier in the evening his wife might have ticked him off for forgetting to renew his Railway Season Pass in time or something of the sort (and it is never very pleasant to be ticked off by any woman—especially your wife) How possibly can we expect him, then, to be interested in anything not directly connected with his house, family or his promotion in the office?

**Maharashtrian Women in Lahore staged "Chatur Shanta," a humorous skit in Marathi, during the recent Ganapati festival. Photo shows the ladies who took part in the play: (Left to right) Mrs. Godbole, Mrs. Agate, Mrs. Mangrulkar, Mrs. Bhatvadekar, Mrs. Wagle, Mrs. Kulkarni and Miss Thakur; (standing) Mrs. Thakur.**

### A PRODUCT OF CAPITALISM.

Critics of socialism are very fond of asserting that it leads to regimentation and a grim uniformity of conduct which will kill all individuality and even men of genius will not have any opportunity to develop their extra-ordinary faculties. But in fact, it is only under Socialism that it would be possible for every man to realise the best that is in himself and to give his best, in co-operation with others, to the community.

On the other hand, under the capitalist system, except a microscopic minority, the majority of the people in all countries lead a uniformly drab, colourless life, slaving and sweating for the benefit of the minority. Not only in Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, but also in the traditional homes of "freedom", "liberty" and "equality" like England, U. S. A., and France, the vast masses are uniformly miserable and poverty-stricken and bound down to work for others for their whole lives. We have only to see the squalid, unhealthy slums of Parel and the half-starved Indian farmer toiling away under sun and rain, to realise that "regimentation", "grim uniformity" and "loss of individuality" are not probable dangers of a socialist society, but are undeniable, actual facts of our present capitalist system, here and now.

### OUR SUBURBIA

What do we find even in "Garden cities" and model suburbs, where the "enlightened" and educated middle and lower-middle classes are flocking together to be at a safe distance from the dirty, stinking "lower" classes and their unspeakable diseases? Whichever way you look in a suburb like Santa Cruz or Khar, you find a monotonous similarity. The small but comfortable villas with two poles of the aerial sticking out from the roof, with small front-gardens (and perhaps small back-gardens for growing vegetables). Edsu curtains on the windows and front-doors—are monotonously similar.

Everywhere you find the same air of "respectability" and cheap tastes. In every villa you find the same type of petite-bourgeois occupant leading the same kind of drab, uninteresting, colourless-life—the same jokes, the same conversation, the same scandal-mongering. A uniform mediocrity. A uniform narrow-mindedness. A uniform snobbishness. A uniformly "Pre-Victorian" morality. The same hasty breakfast and the same worry about catching the "Nine thirty-six" fast train.

### BREAD AND SEX

Bread and sex constitute the entire life of the typical petite-bourgeois. He believes in breeding pigs, poultry and children.

He keeps a fine pet dog, a cheap radio-set and an ordinary wife. Six days of the week, he slaves and toils for his employer, hoping to win some insignificant promotion in the office. On the seventh day he racks his brains solving a cross-word puzzle or a prize competition—vainly hoping to be promoted from the petite-bourgeois to the bourgeois class by winning the fabulously big prize. And in the meanwhile, he tries to ape the bourgeois class in his manners, speech and mode of living. His wife will put on a saree identical with those worn by the wives of the rich capitalists, and parade it on Sunday evenings at Juhu.

### HAVING A "GOOD TIME"

Juhu, by the way, is one of the

*(Continued on page 39)*

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# About Studios And Stars

## A MOVIE GLOBETROTTER

### His Travelogue Material

**The producer of The Vagabond Adventurer pictures and the Lowell Thomas "shorts," F. Herrick Herrick, has spent the past few weeks "shooting" travelogue material in England. He tells of some of his experiences as a movie globe-trotter in this interview with John K. Newnham published in the "Film Weekly".**

A burly American stood in the middle of Piccadilly Circus with a small camera in his hand a few weeks ago. He was filming the heart of London in the twilight.

"And it was one of the most beautiful 'shots' I have ever taken," said the photographer to me, afterwards.

He was F. Herrick Herrick, producer of those popular travelogue pictures, "The Vagabond Adventurer" series and also of the Lowell Thomas travel "shorts." He has come over here to film England.

It requires a fully fledged director to make these "shorts" successfully, and Herrick has been in the film business all his life, starting by cleaning up the old "nickelodeoms" and rising to directing via almost every branch of picture production, including cutting and camerawork.

70,000 MILES A YEAR

Travelogues satisfy his lust for travelling. He is able to tour the world, and still find time to direct straightforward feature length talkies as well.

"Altogether," he told me, "I've visited fifty-five countries for films. I've been on thirteen trips round the world, and have taken twenty-six cross-Atlantic journeys—not all for films, I'll admit, but most have been.

"I was working out only a little while ago how many miles I travelled in a year. During a period of twelve months I found I had covered 70,000 miles. Nearly all that, of course, was by 'plane. I couldn't cover anything like the distances I do if I didn't travel by air a lot!"

I asked Mr. Herrick to tell me of some of his experiences with his camera. I soon realised that sheer nerve was a necessity for a travelogue producer to possess. He has to get here, there and everywhere—with or without permission!

TENSE MOMENTS.

There was the time he filmed the Holy Sepulchre in Palestine. No moving pictures had ever been taken there before, and when Herrick announced his intention, he was told by friends that he'd probably be arrested on the spot.

He went along to the High Priest to ask for formal permission. It was promptly refused. "It cannot possibly be given," he was informed.

The film man was not dismayed.

"I'll be along at 11 o'clock in the morning" he said.

And at 11 o'clock he was there. He set up his camera before the tomb. The priests instantly descended on him. He stood his ground. They wrangled among themselves, and Herrick watched them with quiet amusement. Their voices got louder and louder, and the air became tense.

Herrick waited a few minutes. Then he said: "Gentlemen, you have so far forgotten yourselves as to quarrel in front of the Holy Sepulchre. I am here merely to take photographs for the world to see, to show to the millions who cannot afford to come to see the tomb for themselves. I intend no sacrilege. I could have been filming you quarrelling here. It would have been a great newsreel scoop, and it would have been shown everywhere. But I have not done so."

He took his pictures!

Newsreel scoop come along accidentally sometimes. Herrick was taking a general interest picture on the Chicago River one day. His camera was focussed on the s.s. "Eastland." Suddenly the ship turned over. Herrick went on cranking his machine, and filmed the tragedy from beginning to end.

VOODOO SACRIFICE

He once filmed an actual Voodoo sacrifice in the heart of the jungle in Jamaica—an animal sacrifice of course, not a human one. But don't imagine that he was crouching away behind trees all the time, snatching scenes at the risk of his life. He had powerful arc lights showing up the scene for him.

He achieved this by asking permission from the chief of the tribe beforehand. Luck favours the bold. The necessary permission was granted.

Herrick had to take a power line several miles through the jungle to get his lighting. The wires were taken along the ground in specially dug trenches.

Even a simple "shot" is some times more dangerous than a scene like that one. He was once filming a man holding a gun in the direction of the camera. Unfortunately, the gun was loaded with live bullets. Camera-consciousness apparently caused the man to twitch his trigger finger. Herrick stopped the bullet with his own body.

He has his own boat from which he often goes under water with a special camera for scenes. He was doing this not long ago when he was attacked by a shark. It grabbed his foot, and had pulled a great deal of his diving-suit off him before he was hauled to safety.

On another occasion he had a scrap with an octopus.

NATURAL ACTORS.

I asked him how he got those scenes of people carrying on with their ordinary work in all odd quarters of the world. He smiled.

"Easy as anything," he said. "Most people are natural actors. I never try to sneak on 'em unawares. I tell them what I want, offer to pay them—money talks in all languages!—and they're usually only too glad to let me photograph them.

"A lot of them, as a matter of fact, don't know anything about films."

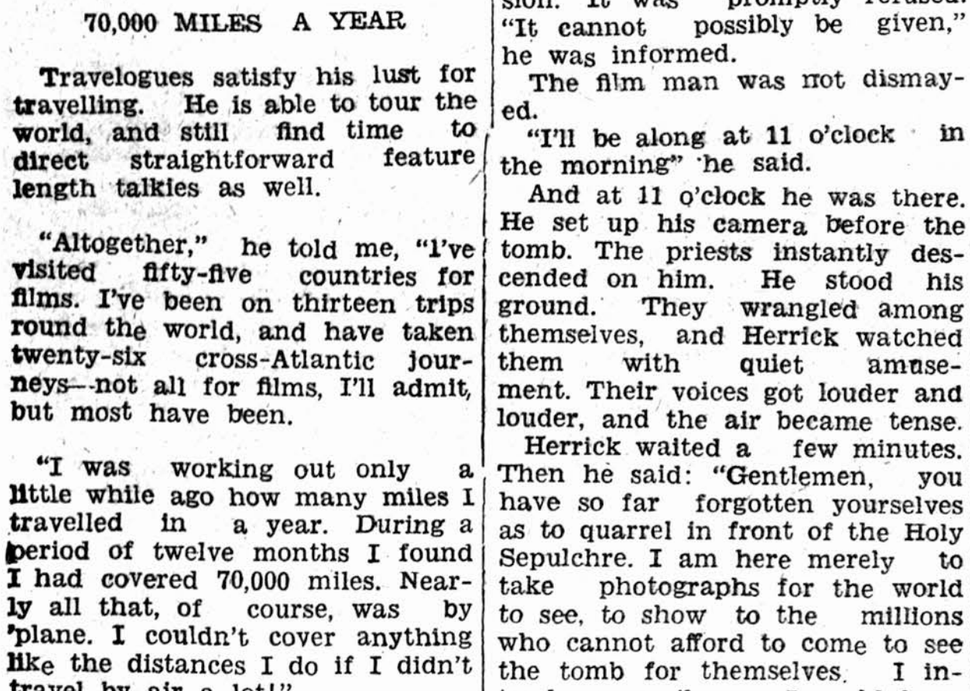
Herrick has had his ribs broken several times, his back broken once, and has suffered numerous other bruises and breaks.

Once he was filming a scene for a "thriller" picture in which a heard of steer had to cross a railway line and hold up a train. The camera equipment was placed along the line, facing the slowly oncoming train, and the steer were driven towards the line at the appointed moment.

Instead of rushing straight across the railway track, the animals suddenly swerved round as they reached it, and raced along it. They went clean into the camera crew, knocking down cameras and trampling on the men. Herrick was bruised all over.

That was the sort of thing which prepared him for the apparently simple job of filming travelogue pictures!

**Roumanian Folk-Dancers at Albert Hall, London, during recent festival.**



**The "Rangoli." By Syt. N. T. Yavalkar (from Gwalior), exhibited recently at Dadar. Mr. Yavalkar is a painter and carver too.**

## *ADDRESS OF THE ARTIST*

Who dwells in the marvellous forest imagination
grew and peopled with beast; who in fantastic
bowers finds the spirit's sun, in imitation

of it teaches insensible stone a plastic
emotion; who in such wilderness of sweet hays
lifts to the sky's mirror those grave features
grief fostered on the race, importunate ways
though fatal in such hostile air; who creatures

the tragic ground with song, fecund, though lone,
in memory of earthless sound; who in such rare world
sews desire for seed, that buried bone
might feel root's warmth of love and be consoled;
who to such wonderful trees is dedicate
alone is holy in this sinful state.

**C. A. MILLSPAUGH in the "Commonwealth."**

# Around Theatre & Film Land

## VANITY HINDERS CAREER, SAYS NEW SCREEN PLAYER

If you want to make good in Hollywood put your vanity in a bag, tie it to a millstone, and heave it into the deepest river you can find.

That is the advice of Frances Langford, radio singing star appearing with George Raft in Walter Wanger's Paramount comedy-drama, "Every Night at Eight".

A little more than five years ago the lovely, brunette Frances was working for dol 5. per week.

To-day she has a fine car, a beautiful home in Beverly Hills and a future for which she would't take a million dollars, and, because she believes honesty is good for the soul and that her story might be of assistance to girls who dream of professional fame as enterta'ners, Miss Langford confesses that she was once vain.

"I sang at church, at school and at parties," she says, "in Lakewood, Florida, my home town. Like most young girls, I accepted compliments as deserved adulation. I thoroughly believed I was the greatest destined diva since melody was born. I knew that fame would call for me with a golden coach and sixteen white horses.

Nothing happened, nothing at all, not until the day a kind friend dared my displeasure by pointing out that nothing but hard work; brought success; that artists of the stage and screen and radio were not special dispensations directly from above for the deleetation of a bored world, but humble people who were ambitious enough to study.

"I have never taken a singing lesson, but from that day on I did try to improve myself with home work and I appeared at amateur entertainments in altogether a new frame of meind . . . a humble desire to pleasé rather than the feeling that I was doing someone a favour. The results were amazing. Within two months after the great change I was singing for a small local eradio station. A year later I was in New York making more money than I ever dreamed of making.

NEVER CEASES WORK.

Miss Langford never ceases work. Even with the assured future she enjoys to-eday her songs in "Every Night at Eight" were practiced for two months prior to the begining of the production.

Alice Faye wore a huge sapphire while working on the picture "Every Night at Eight" with George Raft, but refused to disclose ethe donor . . . . Cary Grant surprised "The Last Outpost" company with his piano talen . . . . Gladys Swarthout, Metropolitan Opera diva recently turned movie star, is procticing her golf these days and trying hard to remember what the golf pro taught her back in New York. . . . Grace Bradley is going to marry Frank Prince, singer in Ben Bernie's orchestra... They met while working in "Stolen Harmony"... If you think hard you'll remember the duet they sang....

Katharine DeMille and Hedda Hoppor did the sights at palm Sprigs together recently....David Holt, remember his grand role in "Lomoh Drop Kid" with Lee Tracy? Well, the youngster's all opset because his pal and idol Max Baer lost his heavyweight championship to Jimmy Braddock... but Max sent David a nice little note and and David feels much better now...

Joan Bennett found her dressing room loaded with flowers whom she reported for work on Bing Crosby's new film. "Two For To-night".... Joan has been very busy at the Paramount Studios these last few months...This is her third in a row...First "Mississippi" then "Private Worlds" and now "Two For To-night"...

Harold Lloyd's house is so big that he has a personal telephone book for guests so they won't make any mistakes with his 27 phones...Fred MacMurray never uses the vests of his suits...Baby LeRoy, with his first haircut, asked little Virginia Weidler of the was a boy, and Virginia replied "No, I'm a tomboy."....

Marlene Dietrich confers with Ernst Lubitsch almost daily about "The Pearl Necklace" picture which she is going to do next with Gary Cooper as her leading man.....This is their first together since "Morocco".....and what a grand team they made in that picture.....Mae West put the recent Western Convention of District Attorneys into hysterics with some remarks about the "long arm of the law" at their banquet.....

Soviet Delegation at the International Folk-Dancing in Hyde Park, London.

"Desh Deepak" alias "Joshe Vatan" to be released at Super Talkies.

## PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM, BOMBAY

(Continued from page 17).

mation gathered and after preliminary visits and unearthed pottery, terra-cotta toys, (stone implements and cores from which the implements had been worked. All these antiquities have a marked resemblance with the tions at Mohenjo-Daro and from antiquities secured from excavathe proximity of the sites can safely be ascribed to the same period (circa 2000 B. C.)

The pottery collection is almost representative and consists of pots, jars, goblets, flower vases, stands, lamp bowls, plates and a large number of broken pieces of pottery with different designs and ornamentations over them. Animal figures, pieces of toy carts, beads and miniature pottery also similar to those obtained as Mohenjo-Daro are not wanting in this Collection. Number of round balls and triangular bricks have been collected which were probably used as weights. They are of different sizes and when roughly tested most of them turn out to be some multiple or a fraction of a standard weight, yet to be ascertained. Besides some complete terra-cotta bangles of different sizes have been secured and some of the shell-bangles of abnormal size seem to be meant as armlets. There are different types of cores and those of dull white colour are so shaped as wou'd create an impression that possibly some of these were not only used as cores but also as implements for rough use. Smaller pieces chipped off for special use such as knives, saws, scrapers have also been collected. One of the sites had yielded only Buddhistic Antiquities of later period such as bricks, votive tablets and ornamented pottery pieces.

The find includes only two metallic objects: a small-piece of gold leaf with four small holes measuring 3/4" x 1/8" and weighing half a grain and a copper mirror-like object in a highly oxidized state measuring 4" x 2 1/2" and weighing 2 1/2 Tolas. They are interesting specimens for comparative study.

# Books And Their Writers

## SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

SANKSHIPT-SAMIKSHA, by H. M. Desai, 26, Church Street, Colombo.

In this small book called "A brief literary appreciation of Gandhiji, Kalapi, Shelley, and Wordsworth," we find three essays in English, on Mahatma Gandhi as a writer of Gujarati prose, Shelley and Kalapi and Wordsworth's conception of Nature, respectively both in English and Gujarati, reprinted from the periodicals to which they were contributed years ago, and now collected in one place. The English style is rather bombastic. Johnsonian, if you like: as witness the following extract: "There is no Miltonic ocean roll in the prose of Mahatmaji nor does he ever create a thunderstorm in his prose." We agree to this opinion as to Gandhiji's Gujarati style, which is simple, straightforward, Anglo-Saxon and "does not create a thunderstorm" as the writer under notice does. The other two essays are written in an equally high pitched note, which overlies the correct observations of the critics. The work shows no doubt the close study of all the four writers by Mr. Desai.

K.

---

HIRDAY ZARNAM, by R. V. Shah, Ahmedabad, Price Re. 1.

"Pourings of a Struggling Soul" was duly reviewed by the Press when it first came out in 1932. This is a translation into Gujarati of the same book by Ramlal N. Vakil. The "Outpourings" betray at certain times such subtle and highly strong emotions, feelings and thoughts that it is difficult to convey them adequately in Gujarati. Mr. Vakil has succeeded in doing so.

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RASA GANGA, edited by Shankarlal G. Shastri, Published by Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad, price As. 4.

Shastri Vrajlal Kalidas (A. D. 1825-1893) was a well-known Sanskrit scholar of his times and had come in close contact with Oriental scholars like Dr. Bhau Daji and Dr. Peterson. Although he had not studied English and although philosophy was not much known to his times, he instinctively turned in that direction and his two works, the Utsargmala and History of the Gujarati language stamp him as a very advanced student of both the subjects. Unfortunately, a life of this well-known scholar was wanting and Prof. Shastri has, at great trouble, been able to furnish us with useful particulars thereof and to paint a picture of the state of education in his time and of which he was a product. This picture furnishes a background to the struggle he had to face in attaining the literary position that he achieved. Prof. Shastri has made the most of the scant materials he could gather. The work, which has been written by Mr. Shastri and edited by him, is a technical one, on the nine Rasas and, therefore, called Rasa Ganga. It will gladden the hearts of those who are interested in Rasa Literature to see that an old valuable work which would have been lost to literature has seen the light of the day, through Prof. Shastri.

K.

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SAVANIK RAMAYAN, by J. D. Khandhadia, published by the General Book Depot, Bombay, price Rs. 2.

It is a proverb in Gujarati that had Ravan possessed a Bania Minister he would not have lost Lanka. The proverb illustrates the

(Continued on page 20).

## Administrative System In Ancient India

**MAURYAN PUBLIC FINANCE: By M. H. Gopal, M. A. Ph. D. (pp. 237 George Allen and Unwin).**

This erudite little work makes most fascinating reading for any one interested in the actual working of the administrative system in ancient India. Dr. Gopal is no unreasoning patriot, blindly upholding and slavishly admiring everything belonging to ancient India. His study of Mauryan Public Finance, based principally on Kautilya's "Arthashastra", is critically corrected and scrutinized by a careful study of other local authorities and foreign observers; and deftly correlated with the corresponding subject in other contemporary Empires, as well as with modern States. The author often offers his own version, or his own reading, of ancient texts and usages, e.g., in connection with the question of the ownership and taxation of land in ancient India (cp. pp. 52ct. seq.) His terminology is modern but does not do any violence to the spirit of the ancient system he discribes in modern language,—an achievement noticeably lacking in similar works of recent orig'n.

The work is obviously a labour of love to the writer; and if a sympathetic critic could offer, without being captious, some sort of a critical suggestion, it is that the writer has not always indicated the lesson of his elaborate study for the modern financier. Such works are to be commended merely for the sake of the erudition they display; and Dr. Gopal displays profound learning in no niggardly manner. Nevertheless, it is permissible to remark that the practical utility of such works would be immensely enhanced, were some attempt made to draw specific lessons applicable to modern conditions. Dr. Gopal discusses many problems, in the course of his study of Mauryan finance, which could have living interest for the student of public finance to-day. The taxation and ownership of land; excise duties; poor relief; expenditure for defence, are all living problems even for the present day Indian financier. Yet, what he regards as the lessons of his study for the modern student of the same subject, is left more to be imagined than stated. Perhaps, the author has deliberately left that task to the reader; if so, we cannot find even that fault with him.

The work begins with a brief general exposition of the principles of Public Finance, which it proceeds to exemplify in the case of Mauryan Finance in the chapters that follow. The Mauryas had all sorts of revenues,—Direct and Indirect Taxes on land, income, and property of all kinds, trades and professions; articles and acts of commerce; fees royalties and license duties. They had also large public domains, and vast industrial or commercial and profit-making enterprises,—forests, mines, transport service. They had ample reserves of extraordinary revenues in times of emergency,—wars or famines, —which included forced loans and voluntary offerings; an amazing organisation for the collection of revenues, audit of accounts, and supervision of factories and workshops. They recognised certain classes of people as exempt from taxation corresponding to modern exemptions from Income Tax of charitable and educational institutions, or of agricultural land from taxation. They even resorted, says Dr. Gopal, to taxation of temple property, or even confiscation (see p. 29, footnote); and what in modern parlance might be described as Excess Profits Tax (cp. Ch. VI) The tax on actors and jugglers might be classed as an Entertainment Tax, while that on prostitutes, a license duty on trades and professions. ("Every prostitute was required to supply information to the superintendent as to the amount of her daily fees, her expected income and the paramour. . . . Every prostitute was required to pay the Government twice the amount of a day's earnings i.e., 6 2/3rds per cent.")

The comparative tables given as regards the Mauryan and modern customs duties, or of road tolls, or of salaries in the army or the Palace make very instructive reading; though, as regards the last, one might wish Dr. Gopal had added a column showing the present scale of salaries to corresponding officials. Despite differences in the value of money, there is some ground to think the burden of present-day public salaries would be found to be appreciably greater. Dr. Gopal does not deal with the people's taxable capacity, nor with Local Government Finance.

Mauryan finance is distinguished from modern, fundamentally, by the Mauryan budget being a "budget for a surplus", while the modern idea is to aim at a balanced budget only. In details, again, while Mauryan finance accepted the duty of providing medical and poor relief at national expense, Modern finance treats poverty and destitution as crimes rather than misfortunes. Dr. Gopal makes out a detailed account of the Mauryan defence budget, with which the corresponding modern Budget is compared favourably; but perhaps the learned writer overlooks the essential identity of outlook in all Imperialist States. The Asokan Empire was no less an exploitive organisation than the British; and so the similarity in such items need occasion no particular surprise. This is mentioned, however, not as a blemish; but as one more proof of the sterling value of this really excellent piece of research.

K. T. SHAH

**Dr A Wajid Khan, M A., Ph. D. Econ., (Lond.) will be shortly returning to India. He has written a work entitled "Financial Problems of the Indian States under Federation" which will be published by a well-known London firm at an early date.**

## BOOK NOTES

"Down the Years," by Sir Austen Chamberlain embodies the observations and personal contacts of upwards of forty years of political and ministerial life.

* * * *

Among Methuen's forthcoming books is "Labour's Way to Plan Prosperity," by David Grenfell, M.P. This is a further volume in the "Labour Shows the Way" series.

* * * *

In "Shakespeare as a Dramatist," Sir John Squire deals with the essence of Shakespeare the poetic dramatist, and demonstrates, among much else, his value in an age of casual comedy, elaborate sets, and a stage devoid not certainly of drama but of poetry.

* * * *

Mr. George Lansbury throws fresh light on the political scene as well as on his long career in his new book of reminiscences, "Looking Backwards—and Forwards."

* * * *

"Towards a New Scotland," is a modern Scottish anthology by Eric Linklater, Edwin Muir, Naomi Mitchison, H. J. C. Grierson, and others.

## THE DREAM THAT CAME TRUE

**Some, at least, of the readers of the Sunday "Chronicle," must have dreamt dreams or heard, at first-hand, from friends or relations, of dreams dreamt by the latter, the main incidents of which corresponded in an astonishing manner with the actual events of waking life, which occurred either simultaneously with, or prior to or later than the actual dream, and of which the dreamer had no previous knowledge whatever.**

**Such readers are invited to relate their strange dreams, and the sender of the most interesting, but entirely true, account of such a dream, will be awarded a prize of Rs. 10.**

**The story should not exceed 350 words in length and should be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" (Sunday Edition), Fort, Bombay, and sent so as to reach the office of this Journal not later than 6 p.m. on 1st October, 1935.**

**The result of the Competition will be announced in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 13th October 1935.**

**The Editor's decision in this Competition will be final and binding on all competitors, no correspondence on the subject of the Award being permitted.**

**N. B.:—The Editor reserves the right to publish in the Sunday "Chronicle" any, or all of the stories submitted by the competitors.**

# Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

## An Important Protest—Against Cultural Reaction—Anti-Fascist Art Exhibition—Outstanding London Art Event—Mr. Lionel Fielden—New Indian Broadcasting Director—Uncompromising Fight For Cultural Standards—But Government And "Nationalism" In India Are—Acid Tests—Declares English Critic—National Outlook On Films

The following instructive information has been obtained from the mail papers:

A circular has been sent out by the Artists' International (British section) signed by such notable artists as Augustus John, Eric Gill, Duncan Grant, Laura Knight, Paul Nash, and Henry Moore inviting artists to send in work to an exhibition to be held in November in London. The circular says: "It will be an exhibition of work by American, French, Dutch, and British artists who are aware that the freedom of artists to carry on their work is seriously threatened by the preparations for world war and by the spread of Fascism." The exhibition is to be held first in the West End, then in the East End, then in other cities.

It is hoped by the promoters (and that hope would seem to be guaranteed if all the signatories send in important examples) that the show will be an outstanding artistic event as well as a protest against cultural reaction. A section of the work will be propaganda, but the main part will be the usual subjects of the artists. The artists are not giving their works to the cause. When pictures are sold the artists will receive the money in the usual way. The exhibition secretary is Miss Helen Wilson, 34, South Hill Park N.W.3.

### PASSIVE L INTELLECTUALS.

In India, such protest would be undreamt of. For, art seems to be the only domain which even those presumably advanced in political or economic "ideology" when they cannot leave it severely alone employ it as an instrument for justifying social and cultural reaction. One has only to see the romantic antiquities in Indian painting, the mythological and melodramatic horrors perpetrated in Indian films or the voluminous sentimental and obscurantist essay writing that floods the "popular" literature to know the degraded condition to which art and cultural exponents have passively submitted. The militant attitude adopted by the "Arists' International" would be bad form in India and would shock all those British and Indian intellectuals—who have been more British than the British—who derive their artistic experience and judgment as well as taste second-hand.

### UNCOMPROMISING FIGHT

"The New Statesman And Nation" believes that few listeners in England have even heard of Lionel Fielden who has arrived in this country to become Director of Indian Broadcasting. What little we have heard about him in this country is not of a character to excite interest outside the circumscribed world of radio fans. What we now learn about him from the "Critic" of "The New Statesman And Nation" tempts some of us to believe that that world will no longer remain circumscribed, that there will be in the new policy and programme initiated by him enough to win the attention of those who have hitherto kept themselves detached. For, we are told by those who are aware at all of his work in the B. B. C. that "the creative and unusual element that has persistently cropped up in the development of broadcasting" in England has owed as much to him as to anyone. His fight for cultured standards has been, assures the English "Critic," "uncompromising." His standards have not been "conventional or academic: they have been different standards designed for a new medium." Though he is himself the product of the tradition of a leisured aristocratic culture, he early saw that broadcasting was for the masses and that his problem was to make available to a new public the truths and beauties of a common heritage.

### STARVED AND FRUSTRATED

"He became," the Critic adds, "absorbed in this problem of presentation, and threw himself into it in the spirit of the creative artist whose own sensitive enjoyment of life is tempered by a keen interest in the conflicts and perplexities of modern society. He has an urgent sympathy with the starved and frustrated, a fine scorn for blindness and intolerance, and a mind singularly free from prejudices and allegiances". These constitute, as I said, indeed a rare temptation to watch his direction. But the "Critic" sounds a significant precaution. "If I know anything of the Government of India and of the temper of Indian nationalism he will need," he concludes, "all qualities in his new position. Toughness will be quite as necessary as patience and tact." The "Critic" is right. Only he should realise that the "temper of Indian Nationalism" has nothing to do with it.

### INDIAN BROADCASTING INNOCENT

For one thing, Indian Broadcasting is altogether innocent of the existence of a new "mass" public entitled to the "truths and beauties of a common heritage". It is not at all aware of the "problem of presentation," or of the "conflicts and perplexities of modern society." And, the "starved and frustrated" are nowhere near its outermost fringe of approach. The fear that the "Critic" entertains for the B.B.C. in the absence of Mr. Lionel Fielden is moreover similarly placed. For, the forces which he fears would lead the B. B. C. to succumb and which would render it "only timid, conventional and bureaucratic" are positively hundred times stronger and dominantly here reactionary than those holding sway in Enland. Finally, these forces being "timid, conventional and bureaucratic" have neither interested nor provoked the "temper of Indian nationalism." The "independence and imagination necessary for building a creative institution," the "Critic" must realise, is not one of the strong points of the Government of India. The history of modern Indian art is a proof positive and unchallengeable.

### NO NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS

The complaints from "harassed" importers of posters for foreign films, the discussion in the Assembly about "anti-Indian" foreign films and, finally, the agitation set on foot against the Parsi girl artiste seeking screen career as a vocation should open the eyes of those who have been hitherto content to allow the most-advertised "industry" its national privileges and protection without attempts to acknowledge its national obligations. Nothing could be more poignant and instructive than the manner in which the "harassed" distributor of film posters groped for information, guidance and reason for the posters Bill which obtained its smuggled sanction. Who were responsible for it? Why was it moved? Who would listen to their grievances—the distributor asked these questions helplessly and asked them in vain. There has been no answer.

### NATIONAL OUTLOOK.

There has been, rightly, agitation against foreign "anti-Indian" films. What about the hundreds of Indian films and more which are not less damaging, socially, politically, artistically and culturally to the nation than those made outside India? Is there a standard, a national outlook, in the manufacture of Indian films outside the convenience and profits of producers and exhibitors? And, did we need the present agitation to tell us about the undesirable elements in Indian studios? Shall we rest content with the approval or disapproval of the orthodox attitude of the Parsi community?

### THE OBLIGING "EMINENT"

Has not the moment arrived when we must insist on healthier and more enlightened conditions in Indian studios? May one expect the benevolent crowd of "eminent" citizens who "grace" the premiere and similar socials and almost invariably lavish their fervent certificates and "blessings" about the "progress" and "advancement" of the Indian "industry" to be more discriminate and less casual in recognising their national obligations. to think of the "industry" from points of view other than those convenient or profitabl eto the producer or exhibitor?

### INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL

**Folk-Dancers from seventeen countries took part in the recent In ternational Folk-Dance Festival in London. The picture shows Polish dancers, strolling before the ir rehearsals in Hyde Park. (Other Folk-Dance pictures are on pp. 14 and 15).**

## PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM, BOMBAY

### Valuable Acquisitions

Mr. G. V. Acharya Curator of the P. W. Museum writes:—

The museum is lucky in obtaining a rich and varied Collection of Antiquities unearthed from two or three sites in Khairfamous mound of Mohenjo-Daro in Sind. These Antiquities were excavated by Dr. G. S. Ghurye, Professor of Sociology in the University of Bombay, ably assisted by two of his post-Graduate students Messrs. U. T. Thakur and G. K. Sabnis. Dr. Ghurye carried out trial excavations at two or three promising sites in the light of local infor-

*(Continued on page 15)*

# The Salt Of Wisdom From All Shores

## Whispers Of The Yellow Dragon

(BY HUCHESHWAR G. MUDGAL, M. A. (CLUMBIA).

NO. 1

*In time of safety do not forget danger; in time of peace do not forget war.*

*Thatch the roof before it rains.*

*Armies are kept a thousand days in order to be used one day.*

*The rivers and mountains are easily changed but not so a man's natural disposition.*

*A wise man in authority will render his country flourishing because he avails himself of the advice or methods of others; a foolish man in authority will injure his country by pursuing his own counsel and method.*

*Curtailing expenses cures poverty.*

*I must inquire, said Confucius, whether that which is liked by the public is right, and I must inquire whether that which is disliked by the public is wrong.*

*One should remember that even a bowl of rice or gruel is not easily procured or without cost.*

*The more poverty the more devil to meet.*

*Among the thousand thoughts of a wise man there must be one foolish thought; among the thousand thoughts of a foolish man there must be one wise thought.*

*What goes out of your mouth goes into other men's ears.*

*The noble man's friendship is simple as water; the mean man's sweet as honey.*

*No needle has two sharp points.*

*To learn what is good a thousand days are not enough; to learn what is bad an hour is too much.*

*Filial fathers will have filial sons.*

*A person in office should not seek praise or popularity by carrying out his pet ideas and establishing impracticable rules which will embarrass the actions of the one who may succeed him.*

*Better go yourself than send others.*

*A man of few words escapes slander; a man of few unnatural desires preserves his health.*

*A thread cannot be led without a needle.*

*Compared with those above you you have less; but compared with those below you you have more.*

*He has Buddha's mouth and a snake's heart.*

*If a man spend his months or years in idleness he will ever after be the sufferer thereby.*

*Knowing fewer affairs of others you have fewer troubles.*

*For a man to accumulate a fortune is easy; for his children to retain it is difficult.*

## "YESTERDAY, TO-DAY, TO-MORROW!"

By KEKASHROO KHUJESTA SEERVAI

That there are many things in heaven and earth undreamt of by us, has been proved true times out of number.

A century ago, to our fore-fathers, the telephone and the radio would have been "a devil's work." They could not have believed that such inventions were ever possible. They would have laughed at the idea that men thousands of miles apart could talk to one another, as if both were near. Nor cold they have ever dreamt of such time saving devices.

Again to a man in the 17th century, automobiles and aeroplanes would have been a matter to scoff at. "What?—a man can fly? You are talking through your hat." That is exactly what they would have said then. To them post-horses were the swiftest and surest means of transport. Automobiles, aeroplanes and locomotives, were all beyond their conceptions.

If, then, a man were to talk of modern conveniences, he would naturally be considered, a lunatic, or "possessed of a devil." Such were the good old days.

"The old order changeth, yielding place to new." Tennyson was more than right. To them what seemed impossible, is a possibility now.

In our times, men think of a flight to the stratosphere. Two attempts have been made. They were somewhat successful. But these scientists are "not possessed of a devil." They are doing their level best to elevate mankind. Time will come, when flights to the stratosphere will be an every-day affair. There is nothing impossible in this world.

In the largest cities of the world to-day, automobiles play a great part. Every street or corner you turn to, be it in a city or a hamlet, you are sure to find, if not a Rolls-Royce, at least a ram-shackle of a motor-car. In a few decades motor-cars will be things of the past. All the work that an automobile does to-day, will be done by an autogyro, or a bi-plane.

To the generation then existing, motor-cars would be some gruesome being of the by-gone days. A specimen of them might be kept in some museum, as an exhibit of the days that will be no more. People would visit these places. see the Rolls-Royce as it will be there, and then care no two hoots for it.

Astrologers and scientists talk of discovering some means of conveying their thoughts to the planet Mars, which to them seems to be inhabited. To-day they only talk. Sometime in the future, say after a century or more, it will be an achievement. People from Mars may come down to spend week-ends on our Earth, or vice-versa. Nothing is impossible.

Let us talk of the times we live in. During the last World War, aerial warfare was just in its infancy. To-day, if a war were to break out—but would to heaven it would never—it wouldn't last so long. The poisonous gases and bombs from the aeroplanes, would soon devastate cities and hamlets. Ruins would be the order then.

Uptill the last war, fortifications were necessary; to-day they are of no use.

Scientists are trying to find out a life-ray. They say they have a death-ray at their command. What's more, a certain German scientist claims to have invented a ray that will completely put an automobile or an aeroplane, out of order from miles away. Was this possible, or dreamt of a decade ago?

In the dictionary of Napoleon, there was no such word as "can't" —same is true of the world's dictionary. Impossibilities have become possibilities, and "can'ts" have turned into "cans."

"Yesterday was yesterday, and we know it so,
To-day is to-day, it is sure and slow.
To-morrow will be to-morrow, we avail its blow,
In it we shall die or glow."


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# "Dead" Dog Revives

## Under Artificial Blood Circulation

## Russian Doctor's Experiments May Lead To Momentous Changes In Our Conceptions Of 'Life' And 'Death'

MOSCOW, August 21.

(BY ABDUL AZIZ AZAD)

Since time immemorial mankind has been trying to find a way to save itself from death, so that it might live longer, as long as possible. Research work in this field has been carried on for some centuries by many notable scientists of the world, but all without success. However, quite recently it has been made public that an American physician, Mr. Carrol, with the co-operation of Colonel Lindbergh, has succeeded in constructing artificial heart and lungs, which are said to be fulfilling their functions successfully. Nevertheless, the experiments made and the success achieved by the Russian Doctor, S. S. Brukhaninko, in artificial blood circulation, are of interest and of immense importance, and have caused a deep stir in the scientific circles of the world.

The other day, Dr. Brukhaninko, for the first time, demonstrated his experiments to the delegates of the 16th International Congress of Physiologists, concluded yesterday in Moscow. Through his experiments, the learned doctor has established his own theory about the process of death. He distinctly differentiates between two phases of deaths, the complete death and the incomplete death. In the later case, life can be made to return. This Dr. Brukhaninko demonstrated by bringing to life again his own dog, in the presence of the world renown physiologists and scientists at his laboratory in Moscow.

### "Autojector"

In order to help him in his experiments, Brukhaninko has constructed an apparatus called "autojector", which is composed of a number of pumps to pump the blood in and out, and equipment to maintain the required temperature and pressure, and to keep the artificial blood circulation in operation. To this "autojector" are connected lungs cut from other animals, through which hydrogen is passed. Thus the blood in passing through the "autojector" is saturated with hydrogen, just as it is in the lungs of a living organism.

With the help of the "autojector" in the presence of an audience, a dog was made to cease breathing; its heart and pulse stopped beating, and almost all of the blood was extracted from its veins. It was established that the dog was dead, and the corpse was left in this condition for 30 minutes, after which the "autojector" was brought into motion. The blood was repumped into the veins of the dead dog, and the artificial blood circulation started. Five minutes later the heart beating in the dog's body was felt, after which followed faint and slight breathings. Then the retina of the dog's eyes showed signs of reflex to the light.

The breathing continued to become frequent. After this the "autojector" was separated and the veins sewn. The dog was returned to life and began to breath with its own lungs. It is also worth mentioning that Brukhaninko has also succeeded in previous experiments to keep the head of a dog alive for some time after it had been cut off from the body.

### Bloodless Operations Made Possible

It is difficult as yet to forestall all the practical outcomes to which the experiments of Dr. Brukhaninko will lead. According to the Russian scientists, by means of Brukaninko's artificial blood circualtion system, a man could avoid death in such cases where the death is "incomplete", and has occurred owing to a sudden accident. Serious bloodless operations could be performed, especially in such cases where the heart condition of the patient would not make an operation possible.

Dr. Brukhaninko intends now, in addition to his achievements mentioned above, to continue research work and to establish the reasons which hinder the returning to life of bodies which have ceased living for more than 35-40 minutes. He wishes to solve the questions. With what destructions in the organism does "complete" death occur? Is it not possible to avoid or to postpone it?

---

Magnate (to hard-up suitor): "Young man do you know how I made my money?"

Young Man: "Yes, but I can't permit that to stand in the way of Muriel's happiness."


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(Sd.) B. N. DEY, D.Sc., London,
6-12-33. Chief Engineer, Corporation of Calcutta.

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## THE BUTTERFLY

By "N"

Sitting on the verandah of my bungalow I was leisurely observing the garden. The butterflies were flying with their silken wings around trees and flowers, on the grass below, or wheeling about, two or three together, in a sort of merry, circular air-dance. How happy they were!

* * * *

But their life was so short—I would not exchange mine with them. The world was abundantly full of colour, beauty, song and fragrance of which they could only take a sip and depart, leaving a very very great portion of its pleasures and delights untasted and unexperienced. What's the use of such a life?

* * * *

True, but is not what they enjoy pure, unalleyed, concentrated sweetness free from the slightest admixture of pain or bitterness? They have no thoughts of the past, or anxiety for the future, but live a life in the present and enjoy it to their fill. From the treasure-casket of Time they receive the gift of but a few days, but they are pure pearls, rubies and diamonds. Is not the shortness of their life recompensed by their brightness and energy—the power of their enjoyment?

* * * *

The butterflies link their affection with trees and leaves and flowers, companions as sweet, pure and innocent as they. Besides they are so alike each other in form and movement. A coloured leaf floating in the air drops gently down. We take it from a distance to be a butterfly. Now actually a butterfly perched on a tree comes to the leaf. So sweet a deception they practice on us!

* * * *

Truly speaking, we can call butterflies winged or fairy flowers, angels or spiritual guides of ordinary flowers, who, after finishing their short-span of life on trees fly after them to Heaven, panting in fragrant breadth.

* * * *

The butterflies play Heaven on Earth. They dip and merge in the sea of Beauty (consisting of form and colour), come out of it as sparkling spray, and rejoin the tide again. They are one with creation. They dwell in it and epitomize it carrying all its colours on their backs.

* * * *

Thoughtless boys! Do not torment them, catch hold of their thin powdery wings in your heavy fingers—in short make their suffering and death your sport; but just pause and consider. See in them the play and reflection of your own childhood.

* * * *

They are a beautiful handiwork of God. Look upon them as He looks below in love, and joy and pride towards each and every object of his fair creation and consider them as your playmates. They are a magic of motion—a miracle of the air. Do not make of them a dead heap of colour.


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## BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

### Some Gujarati Books

*(Continued from page 16.)*

high regard in which a Bania as opposed to a Brahmin or a Kshatriya is held in managing the affairs of a State. His ability to do so successfully is unquestioned. Based on that belief, Mr. Khandhadia has managed to produce a humorous skit. Motisha, the hero of the skit, happens to be in heaven with Rama, Ravan, Hanuman and others, who are playing chess there, and where Motisha by his skill averts the defeat which Rama was inflicting on Ravan. The latter is struck by his acumen and Motisha promises to show Ravan that provided the incidents of the conflict between him and Rama, are recreated and he appointed his, i.e., Ravan's Minister, he would see him through, and that he would come out with flying colours. This is agreed to by all parties and there the fun begins. Items of modern life like reporters interviewing Rama and Sita and deputations waiting on the Minister are introduced to illustrate humorous pictures. Ordinary public would like the book, as the humour lies in the surface and is elementary.

K.

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ASHOKA BALPUSTAK, by Mrs. Kapila Thakkar, Baroda, price As. 3.

Six subjects: like cotton, rose, marigold flower, etc., are supposed to grow in the garden of a small girl called Rubi. The writer has tried to put into such language as little children can understand the incidents of their growth, etc. It is not quite an ordinary book, as the subject is handled in a way which would attract youngsters.

K.

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### Income Tax Handy Calculator

This is a tabulated calculator on the rate of income tax for the year 1935-36 which Mr. F. X. Alphanso has prepared for the benefit of those who want a ready reckoner for this purpose and which the author hopes will be handy to merchants, businessmen and the public. The Calculator is very carefully prepared in columns with an index and is sure to be a very useful and handy little book to all who have to deal with these calculations.

"S. R. D."

# The Intelligentsia Of Great Britain

"THE INTELLIGENTSIA OF GREAT BRITAIN:" by Dimrto Mirzky. Pubished by Victor Golancz, Ltd.

It is a most fascinating book tracing the birth of the intellectuals of Great Britain as a class or as the intelligentsia as they now chose to call themselves, from the earliest times to the present day. The author has adopted an entirely new approach to the subject, showing the reaction of the economics of the country on progressive thought and independent thinking.

Thus we find that so far as Great Britain was concerned untill the latter part of the ninteenth century the intellectuals as a class did not exist. There were merely the "Educated Classes" who were absolutely identical with the propertied classes. They formed the "Professions"—lawyers, professors, doctors, church divinities and the like. Their close indentification with the bourgeoisie plus "bourgeoisified aristrocracy" made them reactionary. The few individual thinkers like Carlyle could not affect or disturb the snug favoured position of the intellectual class.

But with the rise of Imperialism and with it of Socialism opens out a new phase. We have the appearance of the Fabians. We once again see the reaction of economic changes on the socio-intellectual world. Britain has lost her monopoly position as the world's workshop." She seeks fresh pastures, launches on her imperial conquests and a new phase opens out for the world—the birth of Imperialism. The Fabians were subjectively above classes whereas objectively they were definitely bourgeois—a combination which is characteristic of the inteligentsia. It sychronises with the thorough reconstruction Capitalism had to undergo and the new wave of actual struggles of the proletariat as a definite class conscious factor abandoning its reformist liberal tendencies. Here Mirzky sees the role of the Fabians played in trying to deflect the rising storm of a social revolution into harmless channels by "tuning up Capitalism itself and increasing its power of competition," though he admits that subjectively the champions of Fabianism were genuine reformers who honestly believed in the future of Democracy and Social Peace built on a rationalised "State Socialism"

Bernard Shaw is mentioned as the best among these for he soon realised that capitalist democracies are no longer capable of progress and that the task of building up civilisation belongs to the proletariat. Side by side with the Fabians appear the Bohemians—the "Highbrows" —who scorned the capitalist and looked down with scorn on the struggling masses. These consisted of mostly the disgruntled intellectual unemployed who seemed to find no place anywhere. They criticised from the "stand-point of their own private tastes and fantasies which were those of the deceased and anomalous requirements." Its representatives were writers like Oscar Wilde and Aubrey Beardsly. The sciences were playing an important part in battering down old traditions. With the rise of Imperialism British aristocracy assumes a new significance. It throws off the depressing discipline of "virtuous" nineteenth century capitalism and the result was a British decadent individualism. But in this morass of Bohemian decadence there was one healthy vein—the militant revolt of the lower and oppressed section of the bourgeoisie such as the Feminists. At its base was the demand for rationalism

The contradictions inherent in Imperialism brought on the crisis of 1914 and with it a crisis in the bourgeois culture as well. Capitalism has really not been able to stabilise itself. The crash of 1929 in America was followed by the crises of 1931 in England when the Pound fell—"one of the chief weapons of power over the outer world." And simultaneously there appeared a challenge to capitalist bureaucracy—Fascism—with the uncomfortable realisation of the phenomenal success of the Soviet Socialist Republic which alone seemed to be weathering the storm, while all the rest kept going under. The colonies were revolting. World markets were shrinking and capitalism tottering. All these facts forced the intelligentsia to face realities and see their historic significance. Budgetary deficiencies began to exercise a decisive influence. It came to these respectable religious gentry that the "spiritual world is dependent on coarse economic reality." The result was their return to politics, for they felt the increased need for a "world view, for a system to enable them to feel part of some greater whole.....in short provided them with a key to the chaos, the so puzzling confusion into which reality seemed to have moved..... free themselves from an individualist rootless position and come to an understanding of reality."

But its interest and activity in politics must necessarily be in support of its class which practically amounts to, according to the author, Fascism. He argues that this class always accepts some external authority such as "organisation as against liberty," recognises the "supremacy of form over content." Thus all the material for Fascist dictatorship is ready. What is required is another capitalist crisis. Of course, a section—the lower middle class —will not fall in. It is moving towards the barricades and will file upon the other side, for it has grown aware of the incompatability of capitalism and the preservation or progress of civilisation.

K. C.

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### Income Tax Law

ON SIMPLE EXPLANATION OF INCOME TAX LAW IN GUJARATI BY MR. RAMNIKLAL K. DALAL, B. COM. F.S.A.A., R.A.

**(Income Tax Kayadani Sadi Samaj.)**

This handy little booklet which Mr. Lalal, who is a practising Accountant, has written in Gujarati for the benefit of Gujarati businessmen, will, there is no doubt, receive a very ready response and encouragement in view of the fact that a large number of the Gujarat speaking business population is not conversant with English language. The book opens with a historical summary of the Income Tax legislation as well as that of Supertax.

The second chapter deals with income and its calculation and explains carefully the various details which to a layman called upon to pay the income tax and calculate the same on his own income would be of great assistance.

The third and the fourth chapters deal with the system of assessment and deal with the procedure which the assessee has to go through.

The fifth chapter is devoted to supertax calculations and the responsibilities thrown on the assessee. The last chapter deals with offences of Income Act etc. Thus in about 20 pages the author has summarised in a simple manner the subject on which he has written.

We wish this little booklet every success.

"S. R. D."

## BOOKS RECEIVED

FASCISM: MAKE OR BREAK. By R. Braun. (International Publishers).

THE REVOLUTION OF 1905-1907. By V.I. Lenin. (International Publishers).

THE CAUSES OF THE WORLD WAR: By Camille Block. (George Allen and Unwin). Price 7s. 6d.

BEFORE THE GREAT SILENCE. By Bernard Miall. (George Allen and Unwin). Price 6s.

VALUE & EXISTENCE. By N. O. Lossky and J.S. Marshall. (George Allen & Unwin). Price 7s. 6d.

A HANDBOOK OF MARXISM. By Emile Burns. (Victor Gollancz). Price 5s.

THE PROBLEM OF THE FAR EAST. By S. Mogi and H. Vere Redman. (Victor Gollancz).

JUDICIAL PORTRAITS. (The Mission Press, Allahabad). Price Rs. 2.

THE FACTORIES ACT—1934. (The Madras Law Journal Office, Madras). Price Rs. 3.

EARLY HISTORY OF MANKIND —PART I. (Hon. Principal R. K. High School, Jagraon, Ludhiana).

CHEAP AND HEALTHY HOMES FOR THE MIDDLE CLASSES OF INDIA. By R. S. Deshpande, Kopergaon. Price Rs. 4-8.

HANDBOOK OF ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS (Careers, Lahore). Price Re. 1-8.

HANDBOOK OF GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (Careers, Lahore) Price Rs. 2-8.

HANDBOOK OF PRECISE WRITING (Careers, Lahore). Price Re. 1-8.

GUIDE TO SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (Careers, Lahore). Price Re. 1-8.

MARRIAGE HYGIENE (Bombay).

THE PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACEPTION. By Joan Malleson. (Victor Gollancz). Price 4s. 6d.

SANTATI NIYAMAN — JANATA KSHAMATA (Mar.) By R. A. Rairikar. (Chitra Shala Press, Poona). Price As. 12.

CIGAR FOR INSPECTOR HEAD. By E. Charles Vivian. (Ward Lock & Co.).

THE BLUE MACAW. By C. Edwards. (Ward Lock & Co.).

THE GREEN LANTERN. By Ben Bolt. (Ward Lock & Co.).

THE STORY OF SWAMI RAMA. By Puran Singh. (Rama Tirtha Publication League, Lucknow).

MAZA UTTAR HINDUSTAN CHA PRAVAS (Mar.) By G. C. Bhate, Mahad. Price Re. 1-8.

ARYA DHARMA (Guj.) (S. M. Shah, Ghatkopar).

BHAGVAD GITANI SAMALOCHANA (Guj.) (Dostmahomed Lavjibhai Vakil, Bhavnagar). Price Rs. 2.

THE PERSIAN RIVAYATS OF HORMAZYAR FRAMARZ. By Ervad Bamanji Nusserwanji Dhabhar. (K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay).

*A SHORT STORY*

# THE INDIAN VILLAGER'S TALE

By M. J. C.

It happened this way: there was an accident on the railway line and the nearest station of some importance was at least fifty miles away. So this was a serious break down. Many of the passengers encamped beside the railway track, others remained in the coaches, a few obtaining conveyances drove off to their various destinations. I determined to pass the night in the nearest village which was some ten miles away to the north.

Arriving at the village, I enquired for the rest-house or an inn or anythig of the kind, but was told that the vilage did not boast of any of these conveniences, for everyone had his own little house in which he lived quite happily satisfying his daily needs which were few. "But surely," said I, "there must be some place where strangers like myself could put up for the night.' And then I was directed to the village inn situated at the cross-roads, where I could obtain refreshment and repose. Meanwhile I was struck by the rustic simplicity of the quaint little village, with its well round which gathered a number of women gossiping while awaiting their turn to draw water; the huts in the grove of mango trees where sat the villagers amidst cows and bullocks, chatting about their daily occupation, the tilling of their fields, the cultivation of their vegetables and the care of their cattle. This village, I said to myself, is full of interest and in places like these one learns a good deal about the Indian villager away from the influences of city life, cut off from the evil effects of living in densely populated towns, employed in unhealthy toil which does but debase and demoralise him. The village is the little world in which he lives, he does not care one jot about what is going on in the outer world—politics, commercial greed, the rivalries and jealousies, the communal feuds and discords, do not interest him.

Mine host, the owner of the inn was a simple man, as simple as the establishment which he owned and which was a kind of rendezvous of the villagers. Here the good man told me came the villagers to quench their thirst after the hard labours of the day. Here came the village barber, the carpenter, the cart-driver, the mason, the peasant, the cow-herd, the village teacher, a pompus person considered by all and sundry as the village oracle. His customers did not pay him daily in cash, but had monthly accounts with him, some paid him in kind, for instance, the carpenter would do him some service in the way of repairing his bench or table. Daily at dusk the inn assumes a gay aspect when his customers drop in one by one, there amidst the gingling of glasses and roars of laughter each one gives the news of the day, the petty incidents that break the dull monotony of village life. I was told that the inn enjoyed a good fame and though at times the spirits of the company there assembled rose high by nature of discussions and arguments, though often the assemblage showed signs of extreme boisterousness threatening to break out into brawls and strifes, these were all checked in due time by the great tact and peaceful mediation of the innkeeper.

As I was making a careful observation of the company in the inn, my attention was roused by laughter that seemed to pass from one to another and on looking for what the cause might be, I saw stepping in a tall broad-shouldered and muscular man. His manner was easy and he seemed to be on intimate terms with everyone; the very fact that his arrival was heralded by laughter showed that he was a person of some consequence, the life of the party and the choicest and merriest spirit of goodly company. I was struck by his appearance, by his free and easy manner, by his broad hearty laughter and his rich and racy humour.

Who was this man who dominated the company and monopolised the conversation? Who was this man the centre of the rustic circle from whom radiated all the fun and talk and joviality? He was but a peasant a ploughman, one who yoked his oxen to the plough and ploughed the fields from morn till night, the man who sang at his work in the hot noon-day sun and interrupted it only to have a slight repast, tied in a handkerchief, and brought from a distance by his son. In the evening, when the sun declined, he would unyoke his oxen, and with the plough firmly set on his shoulders and the oxen trailing behind him he would wend his way homewards, trolling a rollicking song. All the passers-by would nod at him, smile at him, and laugh at him, for to them he was nothing but "Hari Shanker", the stout ploughman of the village.

As I watched this man closely, my interest grew in him to such an extent that I had to resist an inclination of going right up to him and questioning him on his occupation, his life, his pastimes, his amusements, his likes and dislikes, after the ordinary fashion of the news-paper reporter in search of "types" and "local colour". And really if ever I were in search of a "character", certainly here was one and taking him in conjunction with his environment; simple and rustic as it was, he afforded ample material such as story-writing journalists are ever in search of.

The spirits of the company gradually rising in consequence of following liquid the loud hearty laughter was giving way to a little boisterousness but not rowdyism Jokes, anecdotes and scandalous tales of this one and that one, were freely circulated and evoked loud laughter. Suddenly, to my great pleasure, my hero standing in the centre of the room flushed with drink and the influence of company, began to narrate a story. I still recall the figure gazing round him at the faces of those listening to him and pausing, now and then, as if taking into account the effect produced on his audience by his recital. He had the gift of the country orator, he could command the feelings of his hearers; he could keep them amused, interested, in suspense, intense anxiety and uproarious good humour as the recital of his narrative demanded, and a survey of his audience was sufficient to show that his gift was not lost upon them.

THE STORY

I shall here reproduce the story in my own words, cutting out what is irrelevant, but keeping to the main drift of the story, without at the same time overlooking those little details which give a good insight into the mind of one whose type is found in almost every Indian village.

"It is my custom to rise early every morning before the other members of the family are stirring, to take my oxen and plough and to start for my field a good half-mile away from my house. It was in the month of May and the field being parched up and hard, I resolved to drive my oxen into it at a very early hour so as to avail myself of the softness of the ground. Accordingly I tethered my oxen on the previous night near by the field and the next morning I got up very early, it was quite dark but I am accustomed to darkness and I groped my way to the field. I untied the oxen and yoked them to the plough and began my work of ploughing. I was astonished at the fast pace of the oxen and also at their silence, it was something unusual. It is a way with me whenever I note anything unusual or extraordinary, especially in the early morning, to put it down to my overnight's drinking bouts. So having noticed the extraordinary behaviour of my otherwise prosaic oxen, I did not pay any heed to it. It was now getting bright, in the distance in the east there was a glow of light and objects which were hitherto invisible now began to take shape and size. A little more and I could see distinctly, when behold to my greatest surprise instead of oxen being yoked to the plough I was actually ploughing with a pair of full grown tigers yoked together! I let go, hold of the plough and took a clean run, nor did I turn back for one instant until I deemed I was sufficiently far to do so. After a brief pause, more to recover possession of my scattered senses rather than from the physical exhaustion engendered by the run, I hastened to the Sahib's bungalow and the Sahib accompanied me at once to the spot and the two tigers were shot down dead."

M. J. C.

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Lew became involved in an altercation. The argument drew a crowd, and before it was over Lew had a broken hat, a broken nose, and two purple eyes.

The police interfered. His assailant escaped, but Lew was dragged, protesting, to the police-station.

The next morning, when the magistrate had sifted the evidence and decided that Lew was not to blame, he said to him: "Why didn't you explain the matter to the constable at the time?"

"Explain?" blurted the injured innocent. "How could I explain? Dey handcuffed me before I could say a vord!"


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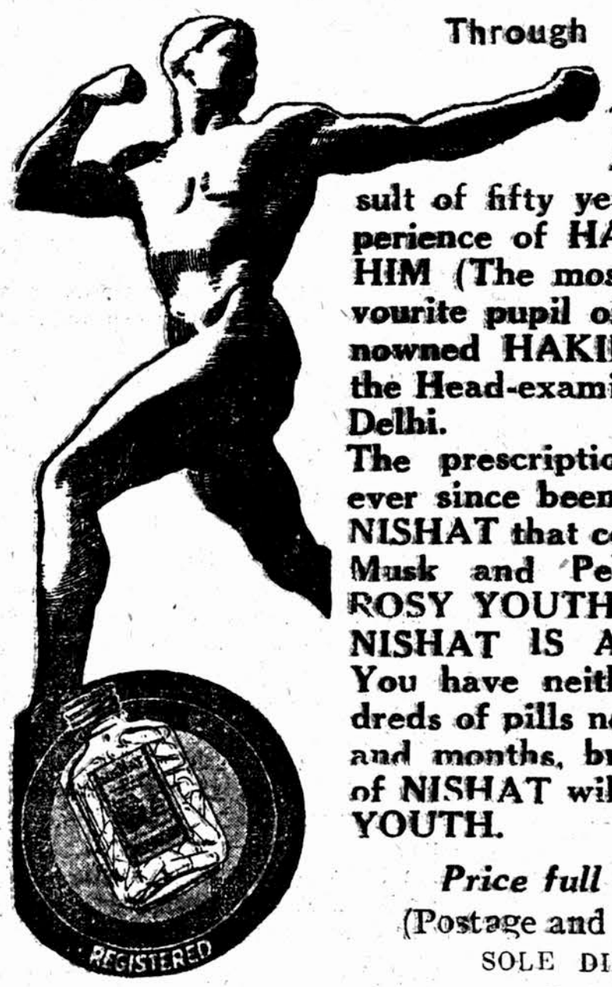


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# German Sagas Of The Rhine

## Pretty Legends Of The River Of Fate

(By FRANZ F. SCHWARZENSTEIN).

Among the many sagas handed down through generations all over Germany, the greatest wealth of such epics is centred in the Rhine country. The Rhine has ever played an important part in the life of the Teutonic peoples—as in fact in the history of Europe. Even at the present day historians designate the Rhine as the European river of fate.

The oldest sagas of the Rhine originated from the old Germanic mythology of gods and heroes. Pre-eminent among these is the

### "Nibelungenlied"

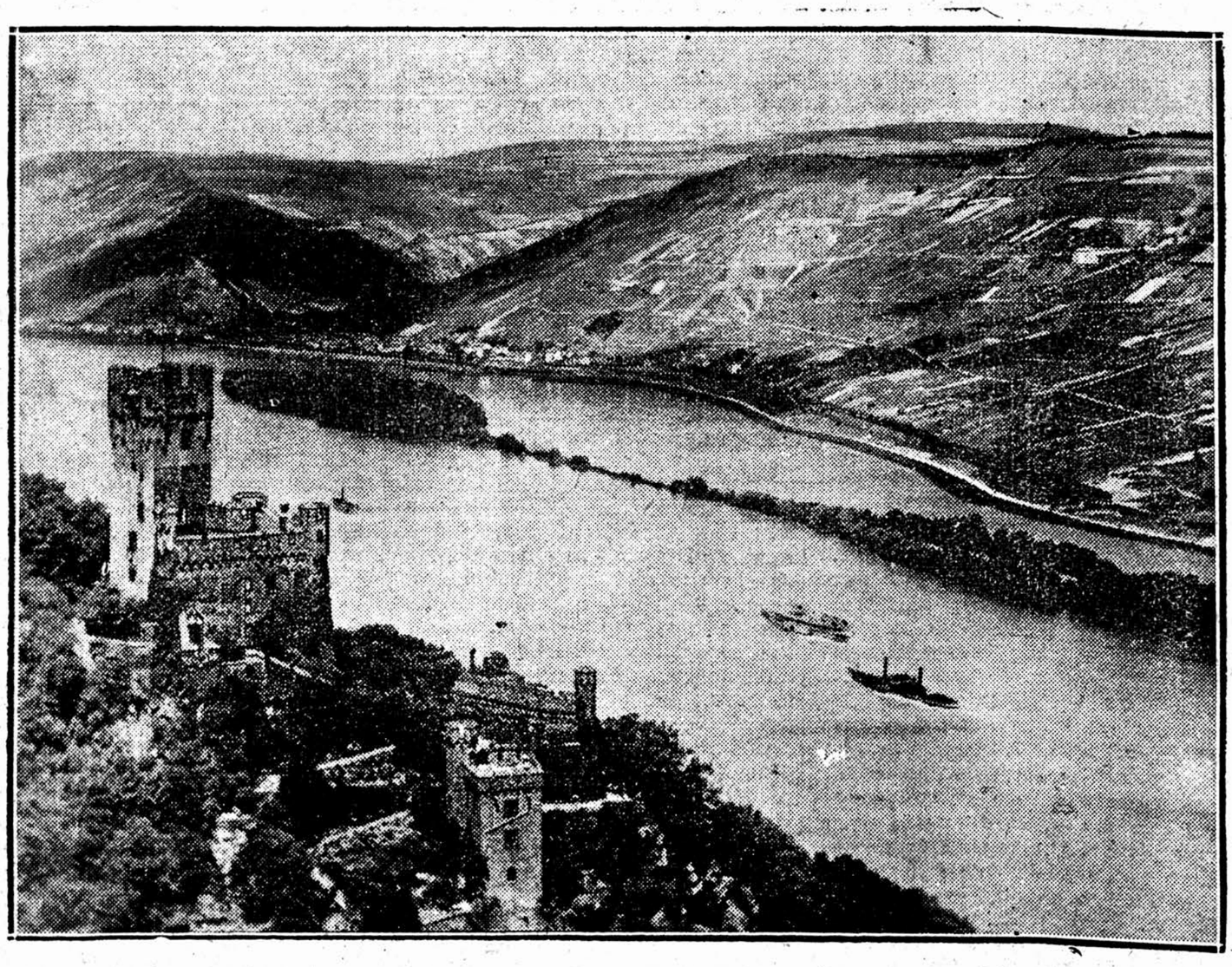
There still exists on the lower Rhine, north of Duesseldorf, the town of Xanten, with its ruin of the castle in which in days of yore Siegfried, the son of King Sigmund, was born. Siegfried grew up a proud and strong youth. In the primeval forest of that time he encountred a mighty dragon spitting fire, which until then had devoured every living being that had come near him. Siegfried with a sword which he had forged himself slew this dragon and bathed in the monster reptile's blood. As a result, his body was covered with a horny skin which made him immune against all weapons. Only a small spot between his shoulder-blades where a birch leaf had stuck fast during his sanguinary bath had not been covered with the dragon's blood. Here Siegfried remained vulnerable.

In a cave the youthful hero meets the dwarf Nybling, the custodian of the "Nibelungenschatz", a treasure of inestimable value. Siegfried vanquishes the dwarf and robs him of the "Tarnkappe," or cape darkness, which has the virtue of making its wearer invisible. He returns with the treasure to his castle. Soon after, Siegfried, accompanied by his knights, rides to Worms, considered the oldest German city and which, as early as 400 A.D. was the residence of German rulers. In place of the Cathedral of those by-gone days there stands at the present time one of the most beautiful, romantic Cathedrals of the Rhine at the foot of which grows that delicious Rhenish wine known as "Liebfrauenmilch."

Siegfried has been attracted to Worms by the fame of the beauty of Kriemhilde, the sister of King Gunther. Siegfried aids Gunther in many campaigns and for Kriemhilde's sake even helps him, by using the "Tarnkappe," to win the warlike Queen Brunhilde as a wife. Kriemhilde and Brunhilde quarrel. The gloomy and ferocious Hagen, Gunther's faithful henchman, promises revenge. He invites Siegfried to hunt in the neighbouring Odenwald on the other side of the Rhine. He decoys him to a spring and, as Siegfried bends down to drink, Hagen drives his spear into his back at the one spot where Siegfried is vulnerable. Hagen takes fried is vulnerble Magan takes from Kriemhilde the Nibelungen treasure which Seigfried had given her and instructs his followers to sink it into the Rhine near the rock of Lorely. Hhere at the deepest part of the Rhine rests for centuries the golden treasure, carefully guarded by the mermaids. Near the lower Rhine, the scene of the Siegfried and Nibelungen saga, another epic is laid.

### "The Saga Of Lohengrin"

Elsa von Brabant inherited the duchy of her father. She refuses to betroth herself to any of the many woopers seeking her hand. One day Friedrich von Telramund, a henchman of her father, claims that Elsa had promised to marry him and accuses her of breach of promise before Emperor Heinrich der Volger. The emperor convenes a court of judgment in Cleve. According to the emperor's decision, a hand-to-hand combat between Friedrich von Telramund and any champion of Elsa is to decide the justice of Telramund's claim or Elsa's innocence. When the situation seems hopeless for Elsa, no one having offered to champion her cause, a swan appears swimming up the Rhine and towing in its wake a small boat in which is Lahengrin, the son of Prsival, asleep on his shield. He comes as envoy of the Holy Grail to champion Elsa's cause. In single combat in Mayence he defeats Elsa's slanderer, Friedrich von Telramund, and marries Elsa on condition that she never asks him about his origin. When one day in a weak moment, however, she breaks her promise, the swan reappears on the Rhine and takes Lohengrin away forever.



THE RHINE WITH SOME OF ITS ANCIENT CASTLES.

### "The Loreley Saga"

Going up the Rhine, either by rail—perhaps in the most luxurious German train, the "Rheingold Express"—or on the steamer, the traveller sees shortly after passing the idyllic little wine town of St. Goar, where the river narrows, mighty cliffs soaring skywards. The formidable precipice extending far into the river on the left bank is the "Rock of Loreley". Not only the wonderful atmospheric impression of this part of the Rhine shores, especially by moon-light, but also the great depth of the river here and the resulting whirlpool leading to innumerable shipwrecks. have been instrumental in creating the Lorely Saga. The story goes that on the lofty cliff on clear nights there sits a beautiful maiden, singing and combing with a golden comb her long blonde hair. With her enticing smile she lures the passing boatmen to destruction, as watching her they forget to steer their boats which are carried off by the current and shattered on the rocks. Heine the German poet, has written the words to the popular Loreley song "Ich weiss nicht, was soll es bedeuten, dass ich so trauring bin..." which sad words incongruously enough are regularly sung by Rhine tourists after a generous consumption of the golden Rhine wine has made them very hilarious.

Near the Loreley rock are situated the towns of St. Goar with its picturesque ruin of the castle "Rheinfels", St. Goarhausen with the castle "Neukatzenelnbogen" and Oberwesel. retaining almost competely its medieval aspect—including the fourteen towers of the city's wall.

### Maeuseturm Zu Bingen

Especially famous among the Rhine sagas is that of the Maeuseturm of Bingen. The name of this slender tower on an island close to Bingen is said to date back to the year 974. During a famine prevailing at that time hundred of people died of starvation. The ruling Bishop Hatto at Myence did nothing to alleviate their suffering. He even had many alms seekers driven into a barn, which was then locked and set on fire. And when he heard the shrieking of his victims as the fire consumed them, he laughingly turned to his followers with the words: "Listen, do you hear the mice whistling?" But retribution was near. Enormous swarms of mice beseiged his castle and devoured all his provisions. To escape from the rodents, he had a high tower constructed on an island in the Rhine. But the mice followed him even to this stronghold and devoured him alive.

Around two castles "Katze" and "Maus" which the steamer tourists pass between Coblenz and Bingen a number of sagas are also woven The two castles were occupied by two brothers hostile to each other. One day they fought each other on the draw-bridge of one of the castles, both mounted and in full armour. During the combat the overburdended draw bridge crashed and both brothers plunged into the moat and were killed. In memory of the two hostile brothers, the two castles have been nicknamed "cat and mouse."

### Drachenfels

There is scarcely a Rhine tourist on the route from Cologne via Bonn to Koenigswinter who does not pay a visit to this invincible looking castle ruin. A legend has it that in the remote past a formidable man-eating dragon lived in a cave close to the Drachenfels. So frightened were the pagan inhabitants of this monster that they offered him, besides animals of every description, human sacrifice untold. Many prisoners were offered up to the dragon. But one day a Christian maiden of great beauty, for whose possession two of the pagan chieftains had become rivals, was chosen as sacrifice. Gorgeously attired, the maiden was led up the hill and tied to an oak tree near the dragon's cave. When the monster emerged into the open for its prey, the Christian maiden calmly drew a crucifix from her bosom and held it up to the dragon which drew back with a hiss and tremblingly retreated into the cave. The pagans who had watched the scene from a far in amazement thereupon allowed the maiden to convert them to Christianity.

Farther south, on the border of the palatinate, the saga about the unhappy Countess Genoveva originated, in Hunsrueck in the Eifel. In 731 A.D. a man in the service of Count Siegfried who had courted the latter's wife unsuccessfuly while the count was at war in distant lands, told Count Siegfried on his return that the countess had been unfaithful to him. Count Siegfried turned out his wife from the castle, but the servants who had been instructed to kill the countess spared her life and that of her newly born boy child and left the two in the Hunsrueck forest. The distressed Countess Genoveva prayed for help to the Virgin Mary. Her prayer was heard for a hind appeared and nourished the child with her milk. Six years later Count Siegfried while hunting found both mother and child naked in the woods of the Eifel. He took both back to the castle and killed the slanderer of the countess. On the spot where the count is supposed to have found his wife and child, a chapel was built, and in 1280 A.D. the Genovevaburg near Mayence in the Eifel was erected.

# A Page About Women

## KAREL CAPEK CAPITULATES

### To Wed Star Of Prague National Theatre

One of the most interesting bachelors in the world has now capitulated. The announcement is made of the coming marriage between Dr. Karel Capek and Mme. Olga Scheinpflugova, of the Prague National Theatre company. The news will much interest Capek's many friends here, writes the London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". He has not been in England since 1924, when he made a visit which will long live in his delightful "Letters from England", first published here in the "Manchester Guardian." England struck him particularly as a place where people were not instructed to keep off the grass and the cattle lived like gentlemen and were not penned up in sheds nearly all the year.

His English then had a curious quality at once pedantic and picturesque, with a pronunciation that was difficult to follow at first. He had learned the language almost entirely by reading, and he had read more English books than most of us. He was surprised to find how many people here that he met casually, such as railway clerks and hall porters, when they heard his name asked about his plays. And everyone knew the word "robot", a word he coined for a mechanical man in his play "R. U. R." of 1920.

He has now written books about England, Holland, Spain, and Italy, but has never visited America. I hope he will go there for his honeymoon and enrich the world by his picture of the United States.

## DIVORCED WOMAN TO FIGHT CHURCH

### Sues Clergyman For Refusing To Remarry Her

A Woman, who recently divorced her husband, is to fight the Church of England, because a clergyman refused to remarry her. She has started a legal action.

The woman could have been remarried at a register office, but wanted a religious ceremony.

She holds that a clergyman of the Church of England is bound by law to remarry her.

She appealed to the bishop of the diocese, who supported the clergyman's refusal.

The remarriage of divorced people has been prohibited by some bishops, but some clergymen will remarry the "innocent" party to a divorce suit.

"This case, if it comes to trial, may clear up this position," a well-known ecclesiastical lawyer said to a "Sunday Express" representative. "At present it seems that the Church forbids what the State authorises."

**EYE TROUBLES ?**

Try "EYEVANCE," the challenged medication of acute and chronic eye diseases, specially CATARACT. Success guaranteed. Literature free. Sample phial Re. 1, Research Chemical Works, (B.C.), Post Box No. 12215, Calcutta.

An exclusive picture of Miss Philomena Thamboo Chetty, the distinguished Mysorean Violinist, playing on her violin. (P. P. A.).

## How To Be Happy Though Married

### American Scientists Explode Some Popular Notions

Dr. Lewis M. Terman and Paul Buttenwieser, American scientists have begun investigating the problem of how to be happy when married.

They have decided that most of the popular notions about connubial bliss are wrong, says the "Sunday Express."

Most people think that husband and wife should be of nearly the same age. Terman and Buttenwieser find no justification for this belief.

In one of their cases the happy husband was seven years younger than his wife; in three other cases he was fifteen and more years older.

Children may or may not brighten the home and make marriage happier, they say. Sometimes they will keep a couple out of the Divorce Court, but maintaining a home for the children's sake does not mean that happiness has been achieved. Childless marriages may be as happy as others.

A mutual interest in life outside the home is likey to make marriage happier than if man and wife go their own ways.

CODDLED CHILDREN.

Is it hard for mollycoddled children to become happy husbands and wives? Not according to these investigators. It may be hard, they say, for spoiled girls and boys to leave the parental home, but there is no evidence that this makes their married life unhappy.

Happily married people are usually more affectionate towards their parents than others.

Terman and Buttenwieser believe that "members of the happy group are, by inherited or early acquired dispositions, a little more amiable and affectionate, on the average, than members of the unhappy group."

The moral is that you should study the marital family history of your bride or groom-to-be.

## SIX KINDS OF WOMAN

### Draper Tells How To Manage Them

Women—who knows most about them?

Drapers think they know a great deal.

Their business depends on women, and one draper, Mr. C. Stuart Chiesman, of Lewisham, London, spoke his mind at the Drapers' Summer School at Oxford, says the "Sunday Express."

"In the whole of your career as a salesman you have one force to reckon with—woman," he said.

"You never know what she is thinking. Never say you understand them, because you never will."

TYPICAL.

Mr. Chiesman gave the following as six typical customers, and suggested how they should be dealt with:—

1.—The critical and almost cheapest price type.

She is discerning because she has not much money. Handle her carefully because her opinion is valued by her friends: she buys only value.

2.—The impatient and nervous type.

She feels out of place and thinks the store too grand for her. Do not ruffle her. Be gentle and put her at her ease.

3.—The "I rule my husband" type.

Full of controlling spirit and very difficult to tackle. Never try to force a sale on her.

4.—The indecisive and timid type.

She never knows what she wants. When she does buy, she probably does not want what she has bought. The danger is that this type, out of fear, may not return.

5.—The businesslike type.

Who wastes no time and will hate waiting if you are slow. She wants action and swift moving by all.

6.—The talkative and confidential type.

Raves about her baby's latest tooth, her servants, her food and sundry other things. Use diplomacy and try to effect a quick sale.

## HYPATIA BRADLAUGH BONNER

### She Was All Kindliness And Integrity

From the death of Charles Bradlaugh forty-four years ago his daughter Hypatia, who has died at the age of seventy-seven, was well-known among the Radical and Progressive groups in London, writes the London Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian". Bradlaugh had two daughters, and he initiated them at an early age in his public works. They helped in the editorial work of his weekly paper, travelled with him on his speaking tours, and gave him unfaltering support throughout his later years. Hypatia collaborated with the late J. M. Robertson in the writing of her father's biography.

There was something of heroic quality in Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner. She was a hard worker for the Liberal party in South London and an untiring prison reformer. The platform training given by her father she turned to account for all the causes to which his life was given. Not the least of the trials which age brought to her was the loss of her voice. This happened as a result of throot affection shortly before the centenary celebration of her father's birth two years ago. Consequently the family speech on that occasion was delivered by her son. Her tall, straight figure was in perfect accord with her character, which was all kindliness and integrity.

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J8

# Astounding Feats Of Magic

***The following are some of the interesting stories of wizardry and illusion which readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" have sent to us, in addition to those already published by us in our issue of Sunday last***

## Md. CHHEL AGAIN!

It was one afternoon several years ago, on the B. S. Railway (Kathiawar) at Wadhwan Camp station, that I saw, for the first time in my life, the celebrated magician of Kathiawad, Mahmud Chhel. I had often heard of his performances and fortunately enough, he boarded the II class compartment that I had occupied. There were four other passengers and Mr. Chhel or rather Chhel-kaka—the old man—was to get down somewhere near Ujawan for a village in the interior. Thus we had a fine time for over two hours and we witnessed many of his tricks and one in particular which I will call magic—for, in no circumstance can it be called a trick.

The weird dress, big "Phenta" type of turban richly laced with gold and red, thick-set body exhibiting marks and ravages of age, big moustache and kindly expression with a lurking smile at times—is still the impression that I carry of him, now to be found only in pictures illustrating old Arabs in "Arabian Nights". He was recognised by us all and as the train started, the other passengers of our compartment began to draw him into conversation.

He carried a big basket of fruits. One of us asked him, "Why, Kaka, take so much trouble?" We then learnt that he had two wives and that he would like to please both of them, (there was humour in the way he told it). We said—"But why not apply your magic at the doors and produce these fruits, instead of carrying this load?"

He replied, that everything could not be done by magic. After some further pleasantries, we requested him to show some of his tricks. He said it was only a deft hand that could do such things as duplicating railway tickets and coins, changing the smells in the same object while carrying it before different people, and so on. Then he said he would show one more, and this was his magic in the truest sense of the term.

We were sitting three opposite to three in the compartment, the train being then in motion. He asked for a stick from one of the passengers. It was a thin black-coated iron stick. Then he asked for a ring from a second passenger. It was a gold ring. Then he asked for a handkerchief from a third one, and asked the fourth man to put the ring inside that handkerchief, hold the latter by its four ends and then give that to him.

In the meanwhile he directed the two travellers sitting opposite to each other to hold the stick tight in their grip at either end. This was done and immediately he rose, took the handkerchief, and he struck that stick with that handkerchief, hitting the ring inside it with the stick. Though we heard the clicking sound of the ring, in a moment we saw that the handkerchief was empty of the ring and the ring itself was around the stick (which was passing through the ring) in the centre, while the grip of the two persons holding the stick was as good and tight as it was before! The ring had come round the stick as if it had been a finger! We all were wonder-struck at this strange performance.

Within a year or two I heard that Mahmud Chhel went the way thousands had gone: and I was grieved to hear the sad news, recalling to my mind the pleasant memories of that evening and the wonderful power of the man.

I have never seen any other feat of magic like this before or thereafter.

HIRALAL AMRITLAL SHAH.
Bombay.

## A CALCUTTA WIZARD

Hassan, a famous magician and mesmerist in Calcutta, was lodging at the bungalow of Rai Bahadur Mahesh Das, a friend of mine. The people were wonder-struck and amazed by his marvelious feats. I had also heard of his fame, which made me very anxious to see his deeds.

One day I received an invitation from Mahesh Das telling me that Hasan would give a performance after the feast.

After the dinner we twenty in number, assembled in the drawing room. Then Rai Bahadur motioned us to sit on chairs, while Hassan, took his seat on a table in front of us. Mahesh Das asked him to commence the performance.

Each man sat calm, quiet and anxious in his place and Hassan was staring at each man with his sparkling and glaring eyes. After a while he asked Mahesh Das to give him his pocket-watch. "Oh" hesitated the Rai Bahadur, "You know it costs twelve hundred . . . . ."

"Well, you intend not to give", interrupted Hassan, smiling Saying "all right" he fixed his eyes concentrated on the Rai Bahadur's A minute after Mahesh Das began to shake and the chair began to move. We were astounded to observe that the chair, with Mahesh Das, began to travel slowly towards Hassan. In a moment the chair came near the hand of Hassan who whizzed off the watch from the Rai Bahadur's pocket and said tauntingly "Won't give?"

Hassan then ordered a servant to powder the watch in a mortar. This was done. Hassan took out a pistol from his inner pocket and filled it with the watch-powder. "Go where you were", said Hassan. As Mahesh Das turned his back. Hassan aimed and fired at him. We were very much terrified and excited The room as well as our ears resounded and re-echoed. The room became full of smoke which made one invisible from the other. I was trembling like one with ague. I sat open-mouthed fearing that Mahesh Das had been murdered.

Suddenly, a gust of wind blew which cleared away the smoke from the room. All things were now visible. Ah! What I noticed was a view which banished away all my fears and eased my mind. Rai Bahadur Mahesh Das was sitting on his chair with his precious watch suspended from the hook and the friends arguing with one another in amazement.

Md. USMAN
Nagpur.

## A CONTEST IN BLACK MAGIC

It was nearly a decade ago when I was yet in the high school at Krishnagiri that I beheld the most astounding feat of magic I have ever seen. The black art is ever a deadly science, but it is doubly so when it is in the nature of a contest. So it was in this case, for the feat I witnessed was but a trial of skill between a local group and a tourist party. Had I not seen it all with my own eyes, I would never have believed that by the mere exercise of their vocal organs people could inflict pain and misery on one another.

The scene of the contest was a remote tamarind grove on the outskirts of the town. An old, rotten human skull containing fifty silver rupees, tied up in a piece of yellow cloth, was placed on a small mound of earth under one of the trees. Near it squatted the magicians of the town. At a distance of about fifteen yards from the mound sat the tourists. The sight-seers, who had assembled in large numbers to enjoy the "tamasha," lined themselves on either side, leaving a strip of open space between the strangers and the skull.

When all the preliminary arrangements and enchantment were over, the leader of the local team, a Mohomedan who was reputed to have wrecked many a home in and around the town by his sorceries rose to his feet and addressed the crowd. "Gentlemen," said he, "we have placed fifty rupees here. If any member of the other party is able to approach this money and take it into his hands, they shall be deemed to have won and the sum of fifty rupees shall be theirs. Otherwise, they shall confess defeat at our hands." Whereupon the head of the vagrant group, a tall, thin, shabbily-dressed woman with an evil-looking countenance, jumped to her feet and declared in a most defiant tone that she accepted the challenge.

Then started the struggle. The lady hailed one of her disciples, a short, seedy-looking young man, and set him to action. The lady on her part took a flute-like thing—a stopped wooden pipe attached to a small bottle-gourd well dried and seasoned—and began to play upon it. The next instant the seedy-looking man had undergone a metamorphosis. He became suddenly energetic and his cadaverous countenance beamed with an unusual brilliance. Without a moment's hesitation he started straightaway on his mission. Having reverentially touched the feet of the lady with both his hands, he began to walk towards his object.

But no sooner did he take a step or two than he came tumbling down like a tree uprooted in a violent storm. For the local party on the other side was exerting all its magical skill to impede him in his onward march. The Mohamedan chanted aloud terrific "mantrams," his hand busy purring the ground with a stick. One of his followers was continually blowing holy ashes on the victim. Yet another was vigorously wielding a bunch of margosa leaves. But the lips of all alike were eternally vibrating with an uncommon frequency. These incantations had a terrible effect. The fallen man tossed woefully on the ground. His body writhed under an untold pain. His face was awfully distorted and his limbs were completely paralysed. But yet he would not retreat, because the lady was there on his side with her powerful counter-spells. Indeed, as her instrument became more and more active, the lying man was, in spite of his appalling condition, moving slowly forward on his stomach. Thus in the face of all the violent exertions on the part of his opponents, he had, in a short while, come quite near the skull and there he lay struggling to seize the money.

Driven to desperation, the local group became at that last moment wildly active. The Mohomedan, in particular, stood up with a diabolical cry on his lips and snatching a handful of ashes from his disciple blew it venementry towards the lady. The result was marvellous. The lady's flute suddenly ceased to produce any sound and the moment it had failed the man on the ground recoiled helplessly and rolling back to the very place of his start lay there in an agony.

This serious set-back evoked a mighty counter-blast from the lady. She hurriedly rose to her feet, drew out a knife and made a nasty cut on her left forearm. And when she had besmeared the flute with the oozing blood, it was again active. Playing vigorously on the instrument with the bleeding hand, she scraped with the other a little mud from the ground and threw it on her opponents—with the wonderful result that the Mohomedan and his disciples found themselves in a woeful plight. They were all stretched pitiously on the ground, their mouths and noses bleeding profusely. When the lady had thus successfully eliminated all opposing influences, the man struggling on the ground easily made his way to the skull and snatched the money away.

A little later, when the people had with one voice declared that the lady had won, she advanced to her challengers with a victorious smile and by the mere passing of her hand over their faces bought them back to consciousness. The poor Mohomedan and all his men sat up dazed and totally beaten.

S. NANJUNDIAH.
B.A., B.L.
Madras.

## CHRISTMAS MAGIC

It was on the eve of Christmas just a couple of years ago that a wonderful magic performance took place in our school hall. The long yellow streaks of the sun lit up the dingy school building. The show began at 6 o'clock. The first item was extraordinary. The magician stepped onto the stage and after bowing gently before the audience, he took an iron bar and pierced it right down his throat. Then he drank a glass of water, and descending the stage told the audience to examine his mouth. The instrument had disappeared mysteriously. Then taking a little snuff, he sneezed. What do you think happened? A long rubber tube came out of his nostrils. I could scarcely believe my own eyes. "How can it ever be possible?" I asked my friend. "After all, this is magic," he replied in a low tone.

Soon the lights were on, and the second item began amid the shouts and whistles from the audience. This time the magician brought a chair and placed it in the centre of the stage. He then placed his hands above the chair, and pronounced a few words. I watched him minutely, and to my great surprise I saw the chair rising and moving towards one corner of the stage. He next brought a lady into the stage and made her lie flat upon two chairs set apart. The lady began rising as he uttered some words. The whole hall was soon drowned with the sounds of clapping of hands.

There were many other items, but they are not worth being mentioned here. Anyway, the last was more stupendous than all the rest The magician came to the stage with a duck in one hand and a hen in the other. Everybody wondered what was going to happen. The magician then cut the neck of the duck, as well as that of the hen. Before he could proceed, there was a humorous shout: "Keep that for to-morrow please." shouted somebody from behind my seat. The magician then connected the head of the hen with the neck of the duck and vice versa. Very soon both the animals began shaking

*(Continued on page 26.)*

# Edmund Blunden

## The Poet Of The Day

(By B. S. De)

Mr. Blunden requires no introduction in the world of letters. Western education and culture, and a period of long duration passed in the East have effected a very delightful blending in the background of his poetry. As for instance, when he says, "when a Greek meets a Greek, there is a tug of war," the words are occidental; still the sense is oriental. Several instances could be given illustrating this underlying idea.

Mr. Blunden's poetry is a poetry of purpose. He takes up something or the other and goes on advocating its cause, or against it. Sometimes it is hero-worship, sometimes it is the cause of the weak and just, and sometimes it is to deplore the ever accumulating mass of limitless literature; but never once is he noticed to have drifted from championship to vanity; nor did he once write with the inspiration that descended from the blue skies. He is a genius from earth.

Mr. Blunden's recent volume of poems titled "Choice or Chance" may be called his masterpiece and a piece of master mind. It has a stamp that marks out and denotes the mature thoughts, a unique perfection of expression, a rare precision of observation and above all the overwhelming sense of humour that is the food that this generation eats. There may be a difference of opinion regarding the title, for it queerly departs from what the book really is. On close perusal of the contents we find that it cannot be either "Choice" or "Chance." It must be something midway between the extremes.

### RARE AND VARIED TALENT.

If words are colours and have an individual personality behind them, then, here is Edmund Blunden. As a poet of rare and varied talent, Mr. Blunden has made a name. Still we have got to say something in this connection in the way of comments even if the "creation pleads" against it. What can we say? All the "sensitive green things" around us, and we cannot in conscience blight a single blossom aside. But blossoms vary according to the size, shape, scent, colour and kind, and all these depend on the clime in which they grow, though each is complete and perfect in itself.

His descriptive style is very interesting. Sometimes he describes pictures very vividly in a couple of typical essentials: the advent of summer, for instance, is described, "the unremembering bough, the nest on that, the blue above—some few hours have crowned with flowers." Sometimes the narrative is given in a roundabout way, keeping us in suspense all the time, without lessening our curiosity, with a sudden revelation at the end. At times every detail is given: "No sweet bough, no fruit, no seed, no pool."

His insight for looking things as they are and expressing them to the mutual understanding are striking. He lives in this life of ours and describes it, "It was dark, and clear; Happy, and sad; remote and near; stood still and glided by." He loves a quiet cottage, wherein he can discuss homely subjects at ease, forgetting all the worries and cares of crowded life, making life a song to pass away in peace.

### VEIN OF HUMOUR.

Beautiful diction, with lively conversations, and a tinge of humour every now and then are mixed up with problems of a serious nature, compelling the reader to stop and think over. We are forced to laugh aloud at his sarcastic humorous remarks and he joins us in it:

"Whosoever shall not destroy
most noxious weeds,
Against that swain th' indignant
State proceeds."
All ranks agreed
That baths, not books, were a
great nation's need,
And deputations brought the
Caliph word
Either he'd give them baths or
be interred."

Shelley is the poet he admires and loves with confidence as his hero; and proudly says he,

"If the choirs of heaven these
days recede
Into bad silence, Shelley fills the
sphere
With anthems heavenly clear."

Some other authors also are reflected in him in no less admirable rhythm; with Shakespeare (Othello) he says, "We will hasten down the wind." He is up to modern Renaissance and sings with Tennyson "Ring in the new, ring out the old." He reminds us of Victor Hugo ("Les Miserables") wherein Jean Valjean discovers to his surprise, "Yesterday I left her a child; to-day she is dangerous." He is a Chestertonian, more intellectual and less sympathetic, though he consoles the miserable "If singing help thee, sing."

### HIS IDEAL WORLD.

His ideal world is neither abounding in the grim throes of War nor the doubtful life of Peace as it is now. He is revolting and yet thoughtful, optimistic and yet grave, and thinks that "there's a grace in monotony."

His outlook on life is inimitable. He resigns and droops to the decree of Destiny in mute submission with patience for reasoning, for he well knows that Life will not relent; and that it is too short for wondering, too aflame for weeping. Still, hopefully with Rudyard Kipling, he "Leaves the charred embers to the steady rain;" so that in course of time, "Over the skeleton the grass comes creeping."

Alliteration is the commonest figure. It is both Ruskinian and simple. Simile, Metaphor, Repetition, Personification, Transferred Epithet are also made use of.

Mr. E. B. is not the first man to stray away from the traditional channels of poetry when he ventures to advocate that Laughter is a Muse. In this connection we would like to quote a revolting poet who also hates the way of sitting in a corner and "Weaving a spider's delicate art round one mystic touch" or musing and losing himself in the trance of his beloved's fair hair.

"My lyrics have the language of
The dreams and softness of
The twinkles of the midnight
stars.
And shyness of the virgin's
blush.
That plays behind her curls.
O traveller, if you are forlorn
Then come to my cottage.
Like poets, I shall not bore your
brain,
We'll chat through soul's language;
And shed tears of grief."

Before concluding this, we can confidently call upon the attention of the avowed champions of modern literature, and request them to go through Mr. Blunden's works carefully without any prejudice to discover that Poetry is not dead; not even asleep.

---

Two young men made a bet that at a big function the people receiving the guests were so tired of murmuring appropriate phrases and so dazed by the constant stream of passers-by that they took in very little of what was said to them.

One of them determined to prove his point. As he reached the distinguished couple he bowed, smiled appropriately, took the extended hand, and said: "I murdered your mother this morning."

"Very glad to see you here," said the famous man, beaming.

Passed on while the man received the next person, and the previous guest had scarcely departed from the wife, the daring young man had time to gloat upon his success and straighten his face before he bowed over the woman's hand.

"I murdered your father," he said, gravely.

"Most kind," murmured the tired woman; "charming of you. I'm so glad to see you."

---


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KOLHAPUR.

# Astounding Feats Of Magic

(Continued from page 24.)

their heads and flapping their wings. It was marvellous! And I returned home that evening with the thought of having seen the best magic performance in my life.

RAYMOND REBELLO.

Thana.

## WOMAN FLOATS IN AIR!

One evening I happened to be present at a magic show started by one of the cleverest magicians in Ceylon. The following was one of his marvellous feats, which, up-to-date keeps me (and I suppose all the others who had been present at that show) wondering.

The magician (or as he was usually called "Professor", on account of his ability) made his beautiful wife lie prone on a table, after having covered her up with a white sheet. Then with magic words and a few upward motions of his right hand he made her ascend in that same position to a height of about fifteen feet. This covered form was then seen floating in mid-air.

I was later on chosen by this magician to inspect the stage. I did so, and found absolutely nothing suspicious. He, later on, with a downward motion of his hand, and the usual magic words, made his wife descend till she rested on the table exactly in the same position as before.

But our greatest surprise was to find her missing when the sheet was lifted up! We never saw her after that, till the following morning when I found her seated under the shade of a banyan tree, quietly smoking a cigarette.

LEONARD A. LIST.

Bombay.

## A MALABAR MAGICIAN

There was a performance of magic and skill in the open maidan at Trichur. I, for one, have been a sceptic in such matters. But, some of my friends got interested in the business and so they dragged me to the place of the show.

At first he performed certain silly tricks for which I did not care much. Then he began to perform tricks of a variety which rather mystified the ordinary spectator. But I was adamant. I wanted something more attractive. More than magic I wanted skill to be seen. I finally saw the following act of magic:—

A small boy of about ten years of age lay down on the ground, stretched and with his face upwards. A betel-leaf was placed on his chest and on it a copper coin, the type of which are kept as curios. (It was a coin of Tippu Sultan of Mysore, valued at 4 pies. It is about 1 1|2 inches in diameter and about half-centimetre in thickness). Then the magician took the coin in his hands and showed it around to the spectators. Some of us took the same out of his hand and tested it. It was pure copper and very heavy too.

It was again replaced on the chest of the boy. The magician placed his wand down and eyed the boy and the coin separately. He then took out of his case a dagger-like weapon, resembling a "kukri". It was also examined by us. It could not be said to be too sharp, but it was in no way blunt.

He walked three steps backwards and made a jump with the 'kukri', raised aloft. Suddenly the weapon was on the coin and smote it into two exactly similar pieces. He took out the pieces. To our wonder, the boy was quite safe and smiling. More surprise was in store for us, for, on examination, it was found that the betel-leaf was unhurt; not a mark was to be seen on the same.

A. MADHAVA MENON.

Trichur.

## THE BASKET TRICK

The following feat of magic was witnessed by me while I was studying in a boarding school in Punchgani, eight years ago.

One Sunday morning a wandering magician came there and showed us some feats of magic which are common now in Bombay, but the last of his feats was so bewildering that I will never forget it.

He placed a girl in a box which had holes on all sides and then closed it and thrust pointed spears into it until blood ran out of the crevices. This conveyed to us the impression that the little girl must have met with a painful death inside the box. Out of pity we tried to rush towards him and save the girl, but to our amazement we found that we could not move an inch because we were stuck to the ground by his magic spell.

Our next shock was when he went round asking for pice from us for his performance. We were astounded to find that our pockets were empty. Everything we had in them had disappeared and instead a new pencil occupied the place even in the pockets of those who had not one before. The elder boys shouted as if for help, but he silenced them by the wave of his hand, not by magic but by sign.

Then he brought back the girl alive and filled our pockets with their former contents. He then left the place leaving the pencils in our pockets and not taking any money for this amazing feat!

P. S. KAPADIA.

Bombay.

## THE MAGIC WHIP

Eighteen years ago I was an eye-witness to an incident. Years have rolled on but the memory of those childhood days—for I was just eight years then—still remains fresh.

In my native town of Coondapur in South Kanara District, a certain magician had come—of the type that produce a mango-tree from an empty basket. They had given an exhibition in our school compound. Children wondered while the elders laughed.

One fine afternoon I witnessed a small crowd gathered on the highway. With all the curiosity of those days, I too stopped to watch. It was a contest between the "mango tree" magician and a local Mussalman votary of the art. I cannot tell you how it started. But there they were—the magician and his assistant—on the eastern side of the road, the local man on the western side, the road itself running south to north. There was a cocoanut placed on the ground and by it a few coppers. Nearby was planted vertically an iron rod.

The contest was seemingly simple. The magician had to take possession of the cocoanut and the money would be his. He stood chanting something, while his assistant went forward to win the game. It was not, however, an easy job. The local magician was there wielding some unknown power. This, it seems, repelled the furious attacks of the "chela" for no sooner he went a few yards towards the goal than he retraced the steps with even double speed: thus the contest raged.

Perhaps, if this were all, I would have forgotten everything long ago. There was one thing in it, which to me was, and even to this day is, inexplicable. The local magician had a horse-whip in his hand. With this, at intervals, he was slashing the iron rod planted firmly in the ground. When the whole scene was being enacted, I had occasion to see the bare back of the Magician's "chila"., Impossible as it may seem, there across his back were prominent stripes as of a horse-whip. He was writhing with pain crawing forward by the power of his master, but rushing back driven by some mightier force. Nearer and nearer, he went towards the cocoanut, but not near enough.

I cannot tell you exactly how long this battle lasted. It may be about ten minutes. At last the "chela" seemed to make one mighty effort. He slowly crawled towards the prize, and this time he was steadily progressing. His master's power prevailed and he won. Biting the cocoanut with his teeth he rushed back Blood was coming out of his mouth, but he had won.

About three things I am not certain—whether the cocoanut was broken, whether the local magician was throwing some turmeric powder at intervals and whether the magician was likewise throwing some stones.

Years have rolled on, but the memory of those childhood days still remains.

Madiman Mohan Rao, B. A.

Bombay.

## MAN FOR MAN!

I was a pupil in the Zamorin's College at Calicut and had just then entered the high school classes. One fine morning, while at college, a notice was circulated to the effect that a well-known American magician—I do not remember his name—who was in town would give a performance the following evening and that admission wolud be by tickets of annas 4 each, open to all pupils and students of the college. Money was scarce those days and 4 annas was certainly a big sum for a school boy's luxuries, but I somehow managed to wriggle it out of the unwilling hands of my uncle; and I was practically the first to enter the hall an hour or so before the appointed time to take a position of vantage.

After a deal of events of minor importance, the star event took place. The whole incident—although it happened over 21 years ago—is still very vivid and fresh before my mind's eye. A big empty steel box of about 6'X4'X2' was brought on the stage and examined thoroughly by the Principal of the College (Mr. Moore) and other professors. The magician then called out one of his own assistants, hypnotised him and after tying him up in the lithotomy position, put him in a gunny bag. The bag was next sewn and sealed and then placed in the box, which was later locked with two powerful padlocks belonging to the college and sealed with the college seal. The magician then chanted some hymns and after a minute he called out the Principal and requested him to examine the box.

After making sure that seals and the locks were quite in order, the box was opened and the bag removed, and lo and behold! when it was unsewn, I beheld with astonishment that the bag contained none other than my beloved class-fellow, Manjeri Sundaram, who was until then standing next to me near the Principal, being unconscious inside. (I might, for the information of the readers, add that Manjeri Sundaram is a doctor and is at present the Vice-Chairman of the Calicut Municipal Council. He is the son of the famous Theosophist and leader of the Calicut Bar, Mr. Manjeri S. Rama Iyer). The magician immediately warned us all and said there was nothing amiss. He soon brought Sundaram back to himself and later called out for his assistant, who, it will be remembered, was locked up in the box originally. To the surprise of all this man was found coming across the hall from amidst the audience quite hale and hearty. When we interrogated Sundaram as to what had happened to him, he said that he only felt sleepy and that was all he knew!

This is not an imaginary story cooked up for the sake of gaining notoriety in the press, but it is a true feat of magic witnessed by me over 21 years ago, which I felt I should not keeep from the interested public, the Editor having given us an opportunity to do so.

C. K. LAXMINARAYAN.

Bombay.

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# Olympia Football Championship

## From Game Of Ball Of Antiquity to Modern Football As Sport Of People

Most of the stories written in German or English, concerning Football, are characterised by a brevity, which we can envy, and all they can say about this sport indulged in by the "People" of to-day, and which was really handed down to us by the ancients, is that it is of later origin. We must proceed to qualify this statement if only for the sake of the Olympic tradition, and especially as we are fast approaching the next Olympic Games. It is true that in the Olympic Games of the ancients, no game with a ball of any kind was appreciated, but this does not alter the fact that people have played with a ball since time immemorial, and football especially. On a famous grave-relief, when Greece was at the zenith of her power, we can admire a ball-player, whose mastery of the game seems highly modern. In ancient Rome, they played "Harpastum" according to rules, which are closely allied to those of our modern Rugby, and indeed, make us think there is some connection between them. Many interesting descriptions of that time describe how in the middle-ages football was the sport of the people in England, France, Germany and Italy. It was perhaps played in a somewhat rough and crude manner, but nevertheless according to fixed rules. For, say what we will, the ball has always been a most natural thing to use for exercise, and has been a source of joy to men of all times.

### Banned By State

However, in spite of this, football, as a sport, has often been subject to all kinds of criticism on the part of theorists. There were even times when it was forbidden by the State, as for example under the English King Edward III and the French King Charles V, who personally interfered. Again there were times when it was outlawed for so-called society and moral reasons, as for instance, in Germany towards the end of the middle ages. The reason was that the country yockels, who were so eager to follow football, succeeded in winning over the youth of the country, and consequently came into conflict with the classes who considered themselves superior. The same applies to Germany in the 19th century, when it was not such a simple matter to belong to the pioneers of this "new" sport. In the long-run, however, neither persecution nor banishment did any harm to football as a sport. The sport thrived in spite of criticism, for the younger generation loved it, and they have contributed towards putting it on the pedestal where it stands to-day. The so-called "Cambridge rules" which draw out the best qualities of body technique and sharpness of the senses in ball contests, gave to football that artistic form, which enabled it to reach the hearts even of the "growsers." Since then, the leather ball has been found in practically all parts of the globe.

Football is played with the legs, and those who are not exactly admirers of the game use this as an excuse for saying that it produces an unnatural effect; in reality the whole body is called into play, except the hands. As a matter of fact, it requires a great deal of daring and coolness to keep the hands away intentionally from the ball, which is jumping about in all directions and difficult to control while all other parts of the body are in action. The player is in direct contact with all the tricks which this small round leather ball is capable of playing on him, and it is his job to parry these tricks either in conjunction with or against another player. To put the ball through a certain goal is simple enough, but it has to be achieved by fighting with the ball, man against man, team against team, whereby brain and body are taxed in equal measure. The youth of the country know perfectly well why they get "fired up" when they play football.

### King Football

From a sporting standpoint, football comprises practically all other kinds of sport, as, for instance, the speed of the short-distance runner, the perseverance required in a long-distance race, the feather-like elasticity of the high jump, the difficult art of the long jump, the bodily strength of the athlete, and the rapidity of the gymnast. It finally means overcoming the difficulties encountered in an obstacle race and sports performed with apparatus. All types of men can become prominent in football, the heavy player through his strength, the more delicate player through his skill and rapidity; it is a game for big and small alike. The chief point to be observed is that each player combines control of the ball, with his particular physical constitution. All can play football, who wish to do so, and it is in the nature of things that it should be called "Kind Football," as the "people" have named it.

It was, therefore, perfectly consistent for football to have a place in the contests of our modern Olympic Games. Indeed, we can say that its omission would have been prejudicial to both sides. Olympia is synonymous with progress, and whatever is of benefit to the people, and above all to the youth of the country, must not be vetoed by grumblers and arm-chair critics. The inclusion of football in the Olympic contests will bestow on "King Football" new driving force.

### Prospects At Olympiad

In this connection, what are the prospects in Berlin next year? From day-to-day excitement is growing and prophecies are being made on all sides. Every international game awakes new hopes or brings fresh disappointments. But, as is well-known, football is not an arithmetical problem, which is clearly shown by the list of international games which the German hosts have prepared for the coming Olympic Games. When all advantages of the game were considered, they have voted for football as being the favourite sport. More than 100 games have been played in the country by the best German teams since 1908, when, for the first time, an international match took place between a German and a Swiss team. They lost as many games as they won. An energetic fighting spirit and good ability are not always sufficient to gain a victory over a team of equal worth. Sometimes a game is won, although the performance of the team, on the whole, was not quite what it should be. At other times a game is lost simply because one side, who throughout the game have done nothing but defend themselves, get a lucky shot for goal.

General training is taking place for the Olympic Games next year, but even those who were victorious in the international games in 1935, will not have an easy task. This even applies to the English team, coming from the classical land of football, and who up till now were always successful in leaving other competitors a little behind. In 1930 they played for the first time against a German team, with a result of 3:3. In the years following the Germans became more and more successful in international contests despite the single set-back they suffered in 1935 when Sweden beat them 3:1. In Germany at the present time not only the international team and their substitutes are training, but great efforts are being made to discover young talent in the largest Sports Union of all countries, namely, the German Football League, which has a membership of 1.3 millions. In view of the foregoing, the results of the football contest at the Olympic Games are more obscure than ever, and nobody can foresee who will carry off the Olympic laurels until the final whistle of the last game is heard.

---

A Negro who was well known to the judge was charged with having struck a relative with a brick. After the usual preliminaries the judge inquired: "Why did you hit this man?"

"Jedge, he called me a black rascal."

"Well, you are one, aren't you?"

"Yes, sah, maybe I is one. But, jedge, s'pose someone should call you a black rascal, wouldn't you hit 'em?"

"But I'm not one, am I?"

"Naw, sah, naw, sah, you ain't one; but s'pose someone called you de kind of rascal you is, what'd you do?"

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# Toward Better Health

## New Way To Solve World's Troubles

### By Teaching People How To Sit, Stand, Walk And Breathe!

A movement is growing up in many countries to solve the troubles of the world by teaching people to breathe, stand, walk. and sit properly.

Dr. L. P. Jacks, the famous educationist, social thinker and philosopher, is one of its leading advocates.

He gave the "Sunday Express" some remarkable facts of the results it is achieving.

A great part of the troubles of the world exist, he says, because:

We do not know how to stand properly.

We do not know how to sit.

We do not know how to breathe.

We breathe with the top of our lungs instead of with the bottom says Dr. Jacks.

We do not know how to balance our bodies in the right way.

We waste two-thirds of our energy in wrong and unnecessary muscular movements.

Wrong body positions and wrong breathing it is being discovered, influence the whole well-being of the body and of the mind.

They restrict the blood circulation.

They are the root cause of neurasthenia, from which three people in every five in London suffer.

KILLS JOY OF LIFE.

This neurasthenia causes most of the unhappiness in the world to-day.

It makes people worry about trifles. It causes unhappy marriages. It drives people to seek a new thrill in cocktails and reckless car driving.

It creates irritability. It kills the joy in life.

It prevents people from reasoning well. It hinders mental development.

Yet the correct way to hold the body and breathe can be taught in a few weeks. It comes as naturally as swimming.

And it produces astonishing results.

One of the leading centres for teaching these things is at Philadelphia, U. S. A.

A thousand girls, mostly waitresses and shop assistants, attend it.

They do simple rhythmical exercises, correcting faults they had always made.

The waitresses for instance, found that in supporting trays they had been using muscles in the wrong part of the back.

When they had undergone a six weeks' course they were transformed. The waitresses did their eight-hour-day's work with an expenditure of one-third of the usual energy.

Shop grls said it was just a pleasure to walk about the shop. It had been a drudgery before.

"WONDERFUL GIRLS."

At the end of a working day, the girls wanted to sing and dance. Their health was wonderfully improved. Many of them became more beautiful.

"These girls are wonderful" said Dr. Jacks. "They are full of life and laughter and they walk like goddesses.

"A girl I know in England has taken a similar course to the one the American girls took. She said to me:—

"'I feel now I am not distracted and worried by little things any more. I am calmer and my mind is at rest.'"

Physical results are equally remarkable. Dr. Jacks instanced how people who have learned how to stand and how to breathe, can walk twenty miles as easily as untrained people walk three.

GREAT PROGRESS.

An experiment has been conducted in one of the secondary schools in Liverpool.

One class of boys were given the ordinary drill for an hour a week. An identical class had modern body training for four hours a week.

At the end of the year the scholastic progress of the second class had surpassed that of the others by 200 per cent.

Dr. Jacks' own son, Mr. Maurice Jacks, has introduced scientific body training at Mill Hill, the public school of which he is headmaster.

He estimates that it has put up the intellectual and general tone of the school by 20 per cent.

At an L. C. C. school at New Cross S. E., the method has resulted in the children learning to read in far less than the ordinary time.

There are suggestions that the training shall be extended to other London County Council schools.

"I believe," said Dr. Jacks, "that this reaching of better living through the proper use of our bodies will be the big step forward in education and human progress of the next thirty years."

White teeth are essential to beauty. Clean your teeth with Odol, the toothpaste that is recommended by dentists, the toothpaste that is used by many world-famous beauties to protect the natural loveliness of their teeth.

Use Odol mouthwash as well. It will safeguard your mouth and throat from germs, and by making your breath sweet and fragrant, will add still further to your attractiveness.

Odol

TOOTHPASTE & MOUTHWASH

FOR WHITE GLEAMING TEETH

O. 3—35

## More Light On Infantile Paralysis

### DOCTOR FINDS USE OF ALUM SPRAY FOR NOSE MOST HELPFUL

Last year Dr. Charles Armstrong of the United States Health Service's National Institute of Health almost passed into history as a martyr of medicine. In a study of diseases that manage to gain a foothold through the mucous membrane of the nose he was himself striken with infantie paralysis. He had been working with the infective virus for months and in the end was laid low himself.

During the course of his almost fatal experiments Dr. Armstrong made a significant discovery. Knowing that the invisible germs of the disease entered by the way of the nose it occurred to him that the nasal passages ought to be protected. Perhaps in that way the germs could be kept out. So he dropped a solution of alum once a week into the noses of laboratory mice. It turned out that a strength of 3 per cent. was peculiarly effective—more so than any other. The nasal membranes were irritated—put in fighting condition. It was harder though not impossible for mice thus treated to succumb to infantile paralysis.

So promising a hint was not to be ignored. So Dr. Armstrong, happily recovered, associated himself with Dr. W. T. Harrison, and experimented with monkeys, thereby coming much closer to man.

The result was striking. After their nostrils had been sprayed dozens of times with the alum solution the monkeys were inoculated. Seventy-four per cent. of those treated survived, thereby doing numerically four times as well as untreated control monkeys. Sprayed monkeys that did succumb were especially resistant. "They tended to develop the disease later and the ailment ran a much slower course than was the case for the control groups," reported Drs. Armstrong and Harrison. Moreover, treated monkeys recovered more rapidly.

How does it feel to have one's nose sprayed with alum? Dr. Armstrong tried the procedure on himself. There is a tickling and stinging. The nose "runs" an hour or two. Then follows the dryness that one associates with alum. After a time this disappears.

Have we here at least a means of protecting a threatened population? Drs Armstrong and Harrison warn against any such conclusion. They have discovered only what may prove to be "a hopeful avenue of approach"—nothing more.

One reason for this caution lies in an inability to explain exactly what happens when the nose is sprayed with a weak alum solution. That no specific immunity is developed is certain. It is equally certain that the alum does not act as a germ-killer. So Drs. Armstrong and Harrison fall back on the hypothesis that there is "an alteration which decreases the permeability of the mucous membrane of the nose." This may be the correct explanation because other solutions, such as salt and sugar, are not at all effective.—"New York Times".

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# Sunday Chronicle

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*DON'T MISS YOUR COPY.*

# "The Other Woman"

## She, The Villainess Of the Piece, For Whom The Neglected Wife Has No Pity---Has She No Cause For Bitterness And Is She Not Also Faced With An Insoluble Problem?

Replying to the charges levelled against the "Other Woman" by a "Neglected Wife" in the "News Chronicle," which we reproduced in our issue of Sunday last the "Other Woman" writes as follows in that journal:—

The "Other Woman" is always the villainess of the piece. The unhappy and, naturally, bitter wife imagines her as a sort of syren-vamp perpetually reclining on a divan piled with cushions and holding out bare languorous arms to errant husbands.

She has a picture of our lives as all roses and rapture, being taken out to dinners, theatres being sent flowers and lovely exciting letters; having, in fact, as good a time as she has a bad one.

"Neglected Wife" demands of us, do we never think of her, the unloved, unhappy wife? The answer to that is that we think of little else. She is there at the back of all our happiness, the shadow over all our joy. If we could hate her it would be easier but we can only pity her, and we long to tell her, "We didn't will this to happen. It's as much a tragedy for us as it is for you."

Does it never occur to you, poor sad neglected wife, that it is precious little fun being in love with a married man? Particularly when there is no hope of a solution to the problem of the triangle—when, though he loves, he does not love enough to count the world well lost for love, is not prepared to sacrifice his comfortable home, his beloved children, and his cherished good name.

### IT IS PRECIOUS LITTLE FUN.

Does it never occur to you that we too are faced with an insoluble problem? For the same reason that you cannot "walk out" on your marriage, I cannot give him up. For me, no less than you, it would be like cutting off an arm or a leg. My life, too is bound up with his. For you it would be the "sensible" thing to leave him. For me it would be the "sensible" thing to give him up, try to "forget" him. As though one ever can forget anyone one loves!

And supposing I did give him up—how much better off would any of us be? It would not give him back to you, make no mistake about that. It would simply mean that instead of two people having at least a little happiness, there would be three people unhappy all the time, all eating their hearts out in frustrated love.

Your lot is not more hopeless than mine; we can never be married; I must always be the guilty secret, the secret shame, in his life. We cannot know each other's friends. Such little time as we have together is stolen and furtive. Love is degraded and insulted and denied all the time. We long to proclaim it from the housetops instead of hiding it away, terrified of it being discovered.

You think of me dining with him in restaurants and going to theatres; it all sounds so gay, I suppose, to you sitting at home, eating your heart out. But do you never think of all the times I am not with him, when it is my turn to sit at home eating my heart out, thinking of you and him together in your home, with your children, that tremendous intimacy of the home, far deeper than any physical intimacy?

You have all the years of living together binding you; you are related as we can never be; because of those years of living together, and because of the children. Do you suppose there's no bitterness in that for me, loving him? You are his wife; you have dignity, social status; I am the "back street" in his life. And back streets are drab places at best. But I am relegated to it, inescapably.

My mother looks at me and, I know, wonders when I am going to get married; my friends, I know, consider me "an old maid" I am nearly as old as you; I am thirty-two—and I haven't your looks or your figure, as it happens; I shan't "wear" as well as you. At forty you will still be his wife; but where shall I be by then? What hold have I on him?

I haven't had the comfortable life you have had during the last fifteen years; I have worked in an office and lived in "digs"; not for me pleasant mornings spent arranging the flowers, directing the servant, sewing and mending for the children, taking the dog for a run. At the end of my day's work I have a bed-sitting room with a gas-ring. The only proper evening meals I have are when I go out with him.

He can't afford two homes—he has the children's school fees, he often tells me, and, though he doesn't mention this, I know that he likes to see his wife well-dressed . . . the other woman must shift for herself. Why not? She has neither legal nor moral status.

### NO LESS CAUSE FOR BITTERNESS.

Romance! What romance is there in loving a man you can never marry, never live with, never share a home with? I, too, am a normal woman—which means that I should like a husband, home, and at least one child. I have, too, all a normal woman's possessiveness. I want my man to myself, without any other woman having a claim on him being able, morally and legally, to refer to him as hers. Does that seem very petty to you?

Your store of memories is richer than mine can ever be; you have had more of him than I shall ever have, because you have lived with him, because you are his wife, and hackneyed as it may sound, because you are the mother of his children. And he always goes back to you—to the home, with you at the head of it. In spite of all his protestations of love to me, that supreme fact remains. And that will always be the most unkind cut of all for the Other Woman in all these triangle problems—that nine times out of ten the husband goes on living with his wife. She is the one thing static in the changing world of the emotions. She represents the Home, Security.

That, then, is the statement of my case! I submit that I have no less cause for bitterness than you, the wife; that I am no less trapped by love, and no less deserving of pity. Only there again you score; there's no pity for the Other Woman, the villainess of the piece; the moral code censures her heavily, on all scores.

Who was it said. "What a two-edged sword we most of us make for ourselves with our loves?" Someone, anyhow, who knew something about it. Since we cannot love to order, or stop loving to order, no one is to blame in these unhappy triangles in human relationships. I did not "steal" him from you; the Other Woman very seldom does that; he was already out of love with you when he fell in love with me; if he hadn't been it couldn't have happened. It's usually the way. That's another thing the moralists are so apt to forget.

### WHAT OF OUR LONELINESS.

To-night I am dining with him, and you will sit alone grieving; we shall go to a theatre and laugh and be serious, forgetting our own problems in the imaginary ones of the people behind the footlights. And to-morrow night it will be my turn to sit alone, and to-morrow and to-morrow, till circumstance and mood bring him back to me, nothing certain in our lives save uncertainty, and no future. . . .

Do you wives, safely married to your men, with your homes and your children, and your "position," never think of us—in our loneliness?

---

The village schoolmistress was taking a class of boys for their Scripture lesson, and the subject was Lot's wife.

The mistress explained how Lot's wife went out of the town and was told not to look back; she did so, however, and was turned into a pillar of salt.

The following day she questioned the class on the subject and asked Norman what he knew about Lot's wife.

He replied: "Lot's wife went out of the town and was told not to look round, but she looked round and turned a somersault."

* * * *

"I have a picture of you in my mind all the time."

"How small you make me feel!"

Reasons Differ
I LIKE THE WAY MY TEETH SPARKLE
Brings a new whiteness and lustre in a remarkably short time.
I LIKE THE PLEASANT TASTE
No soapy, foamy taste —just a wonderfully refreshed sensation.
I LIKE THE WAY IT SWEETENS THE BREATH
Leaves a clean, invigourated feeling in the mouth for hours afterwards.
TRY IT FOR 30 DAYS
Buy a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste today. Use it night and morning for the next 30 days. See how much whiter, brighter your teeth are—note how swiftly and how thoroughly it cleans. See how much firmer, pinker your gums are. You will never again be satisfied with any other brand.
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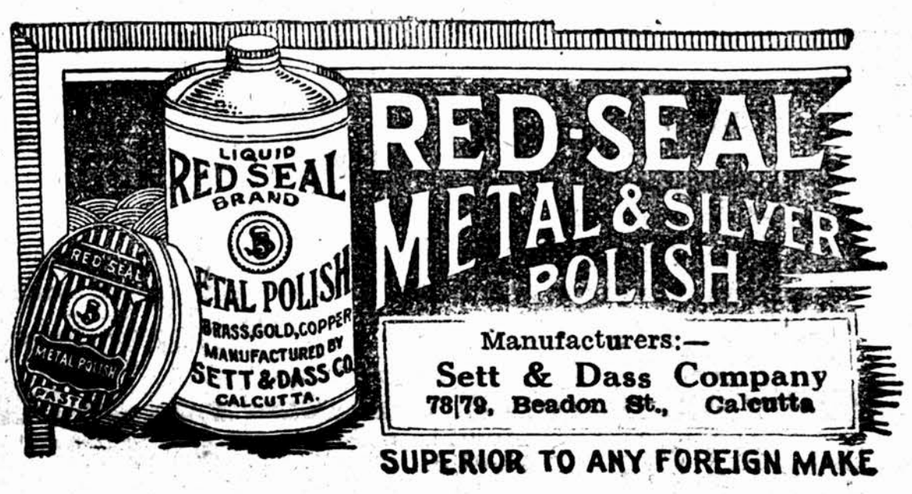

# The March Of Science

## MAPPING THE ATOM

### British Scientist's Novel Device

"Contour maps" of crystals, showing the arrangement of the atoms, have been produced in recent years by Sir William Bragg and his son, Professor W. L. Bragg, who have made valuable discoveries regarding the construction of matter. Hitherto the preparation of each of these maps has involved the taking of innumerable X-ray photographs and the working out of elaborate mathematical calculations which generally took several weeks.

A short cut has now been found in the form of a "cotton thread calculator," invented by Dr. J. M. Robertson, a young scientist at the Royal Institution. The calculator consists of a series of wooden frames, each laced with parallel threads at varying intervals. By arranging these frames and throwing a light through them on to a screen, certain dark "blobs" are shown where the cotton threads cross. These "blobs" represent the atoms, and the observer obtains an effect as though he were looking at a crystal so greatly magnified as to make it possible to see the separate atoms. This device enables the scientist quickly to produce a "rough picture" of a given type of crystal structure from which he may obtain a reasonably accurate calculation in a few minutes.

---

Sir Basil Zaharoff is still one of the mystery men of Europe. In the biography of him which is to be published this month the author, Robert Neumann, has, it is claimed, tracked down every ascertainable fact and, so far as the investigator can, stripped the falsehood away.

## ARTIFICIAL "LUNGS"

The second "Drinker Respirator" in the country has been installed at Monsall Hospital, Manchester's isolation hospital, for use in the case of an extremely dangerous complication of diphtheria paralysis of the diaphragm,—and the Public Health authorities hope that it will be the means of saving many lives which would otherwise be lost. Paralysis of the diaphragm is, fortunately, a rare occurrence, but it is one of the complications most feared by doctors. The result of it is that the patient loses the power to breathe.

In such a crisis the machine supplies continuous artificial respiration. It takes the form of a box which is fitted over the chest of the patient. The air pressure within the box is then increased and diminished. In this way the lungs of the sick man or woman may be kept at work until the crisis is passed.

---

## LIFE-OR-DEATH RAY

Rising high into the air above his bungalow workshop, a "mystery tower" just completed by a Palo Alto, Calif., experimenter attracts the attention of passers-by. A sphere surmounts the odd structure and cables radiate from it, some of which lead to an array of vacuum tubes and other electrical apparatus in an indoor laboratory. The builder of the tower professes to be experimenting with what he calls a "life-or-death ray," which, he maintains, will have the power of stimulating or killing; however, he declines to reveal to skeptical observers how such a ray might be produced or applied with the equipment that he has assembled, declaring only that the energy of the sun's rays will be utilized. Meanwhile, the mysterious tower continues to intrigue the curiosity of residents and visitors in the neighbourhood.

## WHY CAT WILL EAT CANARY

### Because It Lacks Vitamin D, Says Scientist !

A well-fed cat will kill birds. Ask even a zoologist why this shoud be so and, like the rest of humanity, he will give the obvious reply: "Oh, it's just the nature of the beast." Since this explains nothing but sounds plausible it is usually satisfactory.

But Dr. H. C. Hou, brought up in the traditions of Western science, decided he would look into this matter more deeply. He knew that some varieties of cats and dogs will not thrive unless they are fed occasionally with birds or rabbits with all their feathers or fur. He also knew that it is wrong to wash a calf or colt too frequently with soap and water.

It turned out that birds have a gland which secretes oil. In the preening process the oil waterproofs the feathers. One ingredient of the oil is a substance, ergosterol, which is transformed into Vitamin D when it is exposel to the ultraviolet rays of the sun.

It follows that birds, cows, horses, deer and many other animals manufacture Vitamin D on their own account. Other creatures, cats among them, possess no such power. They must get their Vitamin D by devouring other animals—hair, feathers and all.—"New York Times."

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## BOULDER DAM MAY BEND EARTH

America's gigantic Boulder Dam, which is now nearly finished will give scientists their first chance to test strange theories of the earth's mystery.

Eventually 41,500,000,000 tons of water will be impounded behind the huge dam. The weight may bend the earth's crust.

Scientists are preparing to measure this. Bench marks are to be carefully placed over the area, and the levels will be measured before and after the reservoir is filled.

The surface of the earth, according to science, consists of granite layers that float in heavy sticky material below as an iceberg floats in water.

According to the theory of isostasy, great mountain chains—which are really floating on this heavier core—must be balanced by equal weight underneath.

If more weight is added to that which nature placed at Boulder Dam, the crust must yield until equilibrium is restored.—"Sunday Express."

## WHEEL REPLACES HANDLEBARS ON BICYCLE

Pedalled from a comfortable position in a chairlike seat, a bicycle of new design has been introduced by an East Orange, N. J. woman inventor. Instead of handlebars, a steering wheel like that of an automobile guides the cycle. Its elongated frame provides an unusually low centre of gravity, minimizing wabbling and danger of spills, and small wheels and an extra--long drive chain. contribute to its novel appearance.

---

## NO SLEEP FOR THREE YEARS

Rather than undergo a dangerous operation on his brain, Herr Rudolph Endlicher, a sixty-year-old weaver of Mauerkirchen, has not slept since July 1932. The sleeping centre of the brain is deranged, possibly resulting from arterio-sclerosis.

He goes to hospital every few weeks when he becomes too fatigued.

Herr Endlicher, who states that he feels tired constantly, lives and works normally. He likes to play cards all night long.

---


# Result Was Miraculous

SACHIDANAND ASRAM

Mylapore, Madras.

Your ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS which I prescribed to my patients are really wonderful. In many acute cases the **result was miraculous** within four days.

AMIN'S Swami Krishna Teertha, B.A.

# Anti-Malaria

TABLETS

More certain than quinine, and with none of its harmful effects. Can be taken without danger by women at all times. Entirely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite and other drugs of similar nature.

*Manufactured by*

**A. AMIN & Co.,**

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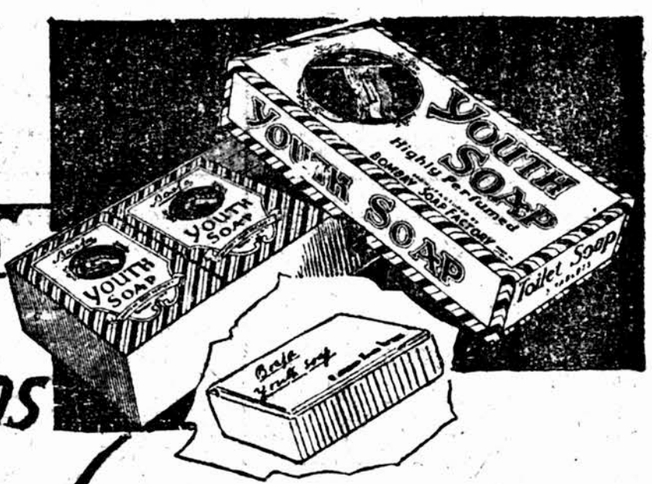
'Phone: 20711, 44529.
'Grams: "ANTIQUININ".

Stockists:—THOMSON & TAYLOR LTD. KEMP & CO., PHILIPS & CO., N. POWELL & CO., MARSHAL & CO., POPULAR PHARMACY PERRY & CO., AKBARALI EBRAHIMJEE & CO., AND OTHERS.



3 TABLETS FOR ANNAS 6




*Youth does the duties of a toilet Soap most economically.*

at annas 6 per box of three tablets Youth Toilet Soap does all that is required of a toilet soap. Its generous lather cleanses the pores thoroughly. It keeps the skin supple, smooth and youthful. It helps to maintain your youthful, healthy, clear complexion.

Youth toilet Soap is manufactured by the milling process, the most hygienic and modern method of Soap Manufacture.

YOUTH TOILET SOAP

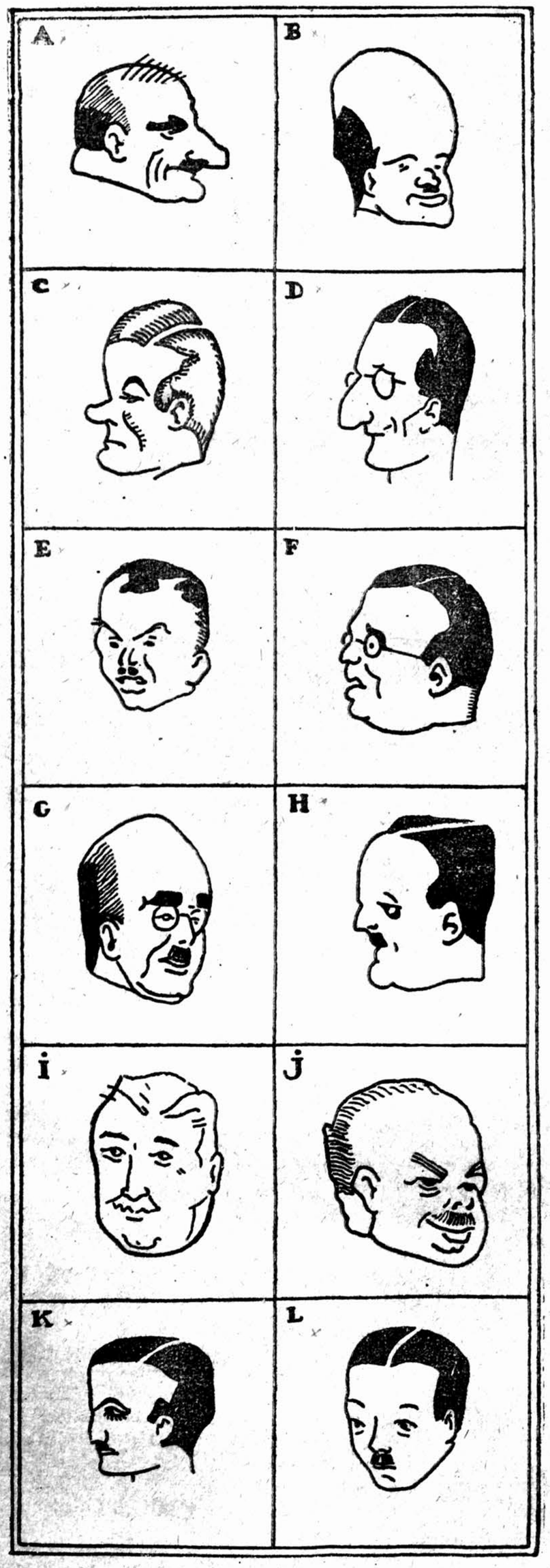
It's a Bosfa Product

Mefd: by:--- Bombay Soap Factory, 96, Bhajipala Lane, Bombay No. 3.

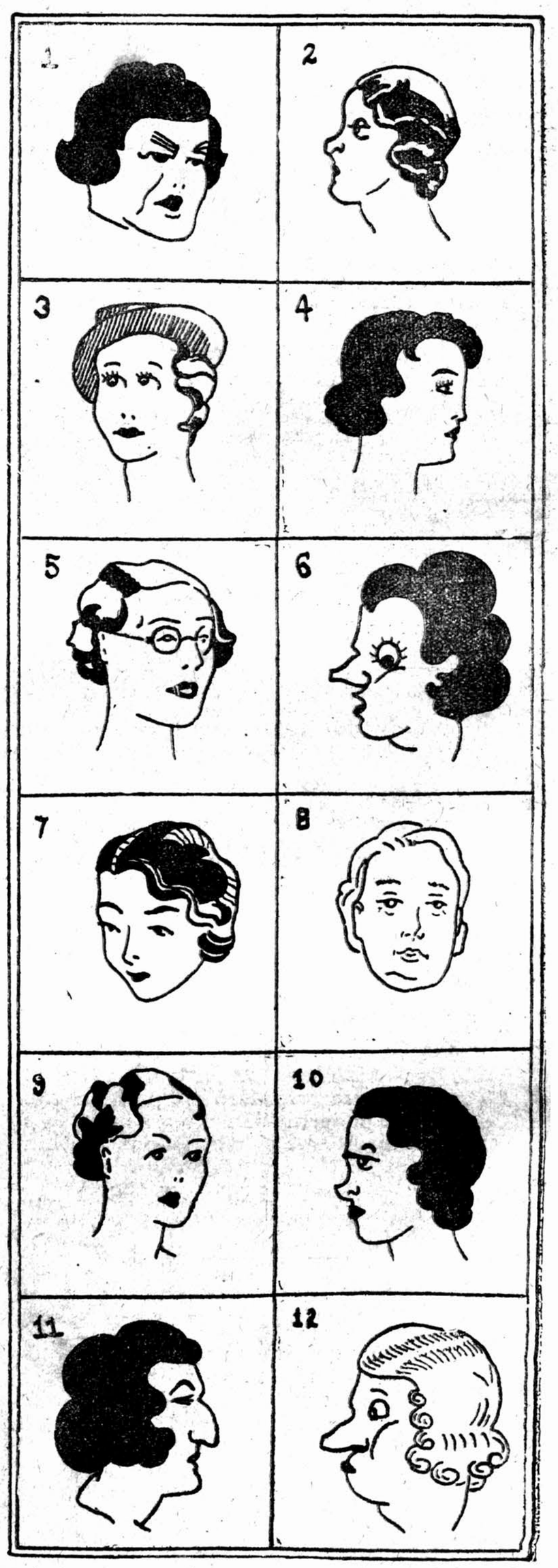
# FAMILY

| 1st Prize | 2nd Prize | 3rd Prize | Consolation Prizes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 500 | Rs. 200 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 200 |

FATHERS




MOTHERS




In many families children bear striking resemblance to their parents in one respect or another. The child may have its father's nose and mother's chin or 'vice versa'. It may have resemblance to its parents in respect of ears, eyes, nose, head, jaw, hair, etc.

In this competition there are three sets of illustrations, one set showing fathers marked A, B, C, the other set for mothers numbered 1, 2, 3 and the third for their children (boys and girls) numbered I, II, III.

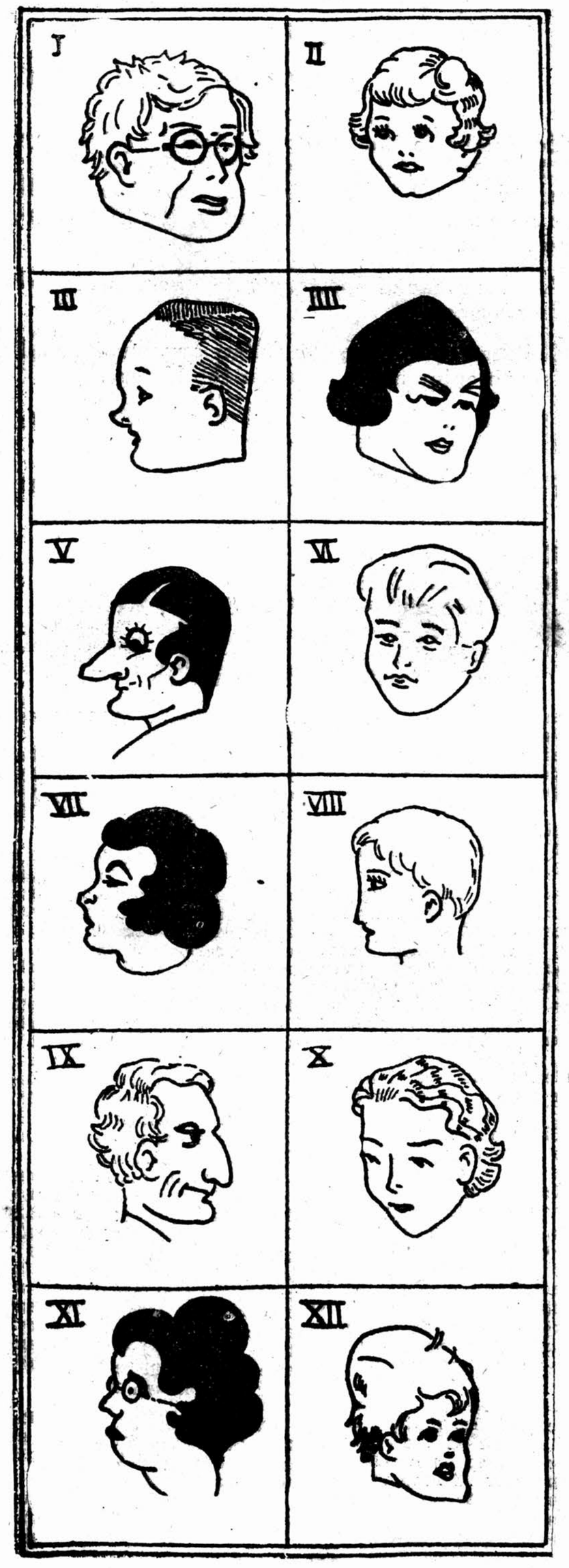
You have to pick out the father and the mother in respect of each child. For instance the boy in illustration III has a marked resemblance in the shape of his head to the father in illustration "H" and in respect of nose to the mother in illustration No. 10. You, therefore, have to enter "H" in the column for fathers and 10 in the column for mothers against III in the coupon.

(Continued on opposite page)

# COMPETITION

| 1st Prize | 2nd Prize | 3rd Prize | Consolation Prizes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 500 | Rs. 200 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 200 |

## CHILDREN




(Continued from opposite Page)

Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon in respect of fathers and mothers and submit your entries before 9th October, 1935, observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under: —

(a) HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our Office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office-hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

(b) REGISTERED POST and MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our Office address:—Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

(c) ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay,

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th October, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle", Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar", Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 20th October, 1935.

## ENTRY COUPON.

| Child. | Father. | Mother. |
|---|---|---|
| I | G | 5 |
| II | E | 3 |
| III | H | 10 |
| IIII | J | 1 |
| V | D | 6 |
| VI | I | 8 |
| VII | C | 2 |
| VIII | K | 4 |
| IX | A | 11 |
| X | L | 7 |
| XI | F | 12 |
| XII | B | 9 |

*Name*.....

*Address*.....

**Please write Name and Address in Block Letters**

***Closing Date 9th October 1935.***

# CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

## THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

This will be the last reminder to you in connection with our prize competitions. From the next week's issue onwards, those only would be allowed to take part in the competitions free of charge, who have been enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All India Children's Association. Others will have to pay some fees along with the entries they send.

And remember the next Sunday's Corner will contain a number of prize competitions for all Members, Companions and Associates: None should miss them for they are so easy and must fetch you some prize, if you are a little careful and little cautious. In view of this, I do not give any prize competition this week.

In the competition of suggesting titles for the picture published here three weeks back, I do not know why I did not receive very many entries. All the same they numbered about one hundred, and the best ones really were two, from sister Anila Shah and Bro. Shankar Apte, who have been awarded Re. one, each. Twenty more consolation prizes have been sent to the other sisters and brothers, whose names cannot be given here on account of the lack of space.

Perhaps you like to know the titles suggested by the above prize winners. Sister Anila called the picture, "A Messenger of the Skies." and Brother Shankar named it "Making the Kite play hide and seek with the Clouds." I believe, you too like them: Now just compare them with what you sent.....Well, let me wish you better luck next time. You see, you should never give up competing: Rest assured, you are bound to win one day, some day!

* * * *

WHO AND HOW?

Let me just tell you who can join Balkan-ji-Bari, the All India Childrens' Association, and how you should get yourself enrolled.

1. If you are under 12 years, you can become a Member by paying an admission fee of Four Annas only, and if you are between 12 and 16 years of age, you can become a Companion by paying Eight Annas only; but the permission of your parent or guardian is necessary.

2. If you are 16 or over, you can become an Associate of the All-India Children's Association by paying an admission fee of Rupee one least, but the President of the Local Branch must countersign your form. In case there is no Local Branch, send the form directly.

3. To join the Association there is no distinction of caste, creed, colour or sex. You must only fill up a form, which you can obtain from the Local Branch or directly from: Dada-"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay, after the acceptance of which Members will be sent beautiful Certificates within a week, Companions within a fortnight, and Associates within a month.

4. Patrons or sympathisers can send their donations to the Secretary or to the Treasurer by Money Order or otherwise, the acknowledgment of receipt for which will be sent as soon as possible. Those will be called Patrons who send a minimum contribution of Rs. 10, or more.

5. We run the "Late Dewan Bhojraj Chandumal Memorial Prize Competition," in which Members and Companions can take part free, and other children under 16, by sending a one-anna stamp as an entrance fee. However, the Members and Companions must write their Number positively, and the envelopes or post cards should be marked "Prize Competition" at the left-hand corner. The entries can by all means be sent collectively. On occasions, Special Prize Competitions for Associates and others are also organised. Receivers of prizes will do good to acknowledge their receipt at once.

6. A Branch or a Group of the Association could be formed with the minimum membership of 20 and 10 children respectively. Their activities will be to meet under the guidance of some responsible lady or gentleman and conduct Classes once every week at least, where they will try to keep up to the motto and put into practice the aims and objects of the Association slowly and steadily. They should also try to have outings and excursions once a month at least.

7. We invite stories, songs, games, handicrafts, photos, drawings, etc., etc., for publication in various Children's Corners conducted by us. Any such matter written for children or by children will be thankfully received. but it should be either typed or written legibly on one side only of the paper. In no way do we take up the responsibility of returning the matter if it cannot be published, unless proper postage is sent for the purpose. We do not take up the responsibility of procuring also the paper in which the matter may be published.

* * * *

THE BALKAN-JI-BARI ANNIVERSARY AND MAHATMA GANDHI DAY.

The following letter, which speaks for itsef, has been forwarded to presidents of all the local branches of Balkan-ji-Bari, from the Karachi headquarters. Even where there are no local branches or groups of the Association, children could meet amongst themselves and keep to the spirit of the programme, mentioned here-under. I shall be glad to know the reports of celebrations. wherever they are made.

Dear Sister and Brother.

I have to invite your attention to clause XI (1) of our constitution which runs as follows:—

"Every year on 1st October (the Mahatma Gandhi and the Balkan-ji-Bari New Year Day) all branches and groups of the Bari will celebrate the Anniversary in a most befitting manner, when the public should be invited and intimated about the work of the Bari carried on during the year."

1st October being Tuesday, it would be advisable if the Anniversary, as well as the Gandhi Day is celebrated on Sunday, the 29th September . I have therefore to request you to kindly make arrangements for the above celebrations and frame a programme suited to local conditions. The following items are suggested for your consideration and adoption:

1. Children's procession in the morning—Singing songs on Mahatma Gandhi, Barat mata and those that will infuse spirit of heroism and bravery in children.

2. Short discourses on the heroic and other aspects of Gandhiji's life.

3. In the noon, if possible, "Priti Bhojan" of all children should be held. Children may be asked to bring their meals from their homes and partake jointly with one another.

4. In the evening sports should be organized. Public should be invited and a short report of the various activities of the Bari be read out to them.

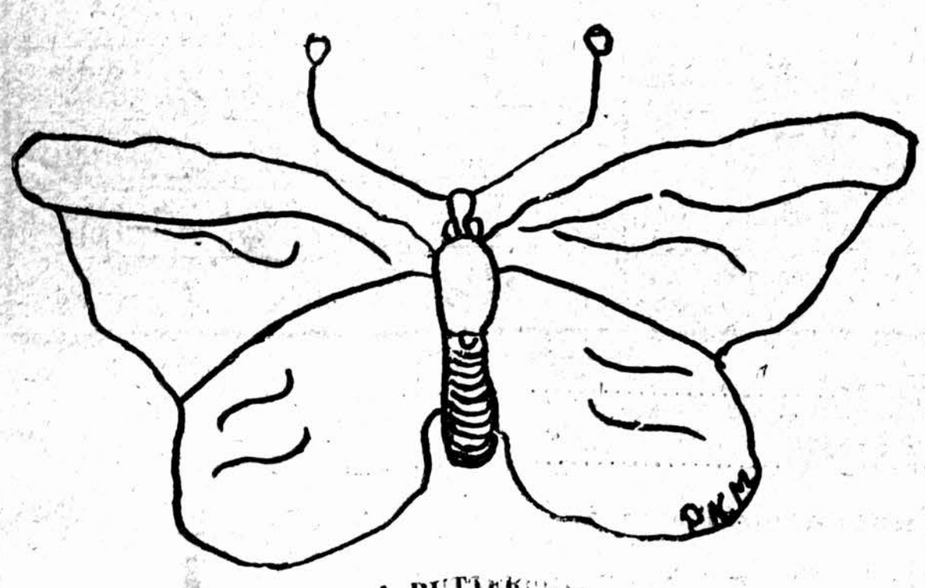
The aims and objects of the Bari are and have been to develop the physical and moral aspects of children. It has therefore engaged itself in various activities such as celebration of great days and festivals, providing entertainment and fostering the spirit of simplicity and Swadeshi among children. The Bari will continue to do these activities, but it has been decided to concentrate this year on two other aspects viz the spirit of Service and the spirit of Heroism. Last year the Head Office gave prizes on simpicity. This year it will give prizes to those children, who in the eyes of the President are brave and have done some act of heroism. A detailed method of judging this quality will appear in the next issue of "Gulistan". You are therefore requested to carefully watch the activities of all your members and send us your recommendations in the first week of January when prizes will be sent to those members through you.

The Anniversary celebration on 29th September should also as far as possible, exhibit and emphasise these two aspects.

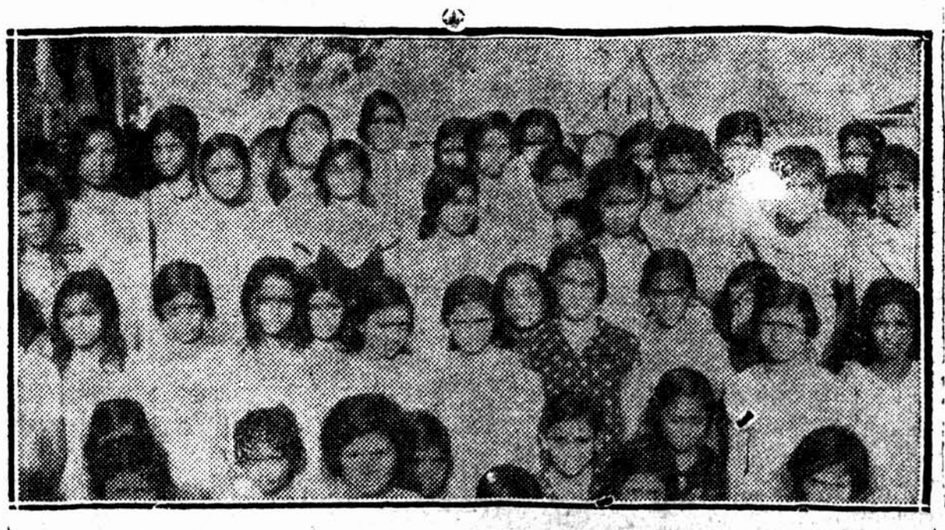
Yours in the Cause,
Sd. R. B. Motwane,
Jt. Secretary,
Balkan-Ji-Bari:
C/o "Gulistan",
Karachi.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

This is to remind the members of all the boards of management of the Balkan-ji-Bari, of the notice issued through the official organ "Gulistan" of September 1935, that their annual general meeting will be held at Karachi in the Pushpa Bhawan on Sunday, the 29th September 1935 at 11 A.M... to consider the following agenda:—




A BUTTERFLY.
(Drawn by Sis. Promila Nanikram).



A group snap of Balkan-ji-Bari, Hyderabad (Sind) Branch, members and workers.

## THE FIRST EXCURSION OF KHAR CHILDREN

To celebrate the Balkan-ji-Bari Anniversary and Mahatma Gandhi Day, children of Khar Branch of the All India Children's Association will go on an excursion on next Sunday, the 29th September.

A programme of Sports, etc. has been arranged for the occasion.

Children will have the fullest opportunity and freedom to enjoy and assimilate the Nature.

It is hoped the parents and guardians will permit their children with pleasure.

For the detailed information please see at Khar:—

Either—
Mrs. Urmila Mehta,
Junction of 1st and 15th Roads;
or—
Mr. M. J. Parmar,
Sharda Mandir, 14th Road.

1. Minutes of the last meeting.
2. Election of the Executive Committee for the next year. According to the present constitution the present members automatically retire, but they are eligible for re-election.
3. Election of two members on the Board of Directors in place of Principal G. N. Gokhale and Mrs. Jayalakshmi Kumar, who according to the constitution retire this year, but are eligible for re-election.
4. Election of the extra members on the Board of Advisers, who also retire and are eligible for re-election.
5. General Report of the Balkan-ji-Bari by the President.
6. Any suggestions for the betterment of our work and the furtherance of the movement.
7. Any other work with the permission of the Chair.

All are requested to kindly attend the meeting positively. Suitable lodging and boarding arrangements for those coming from outside will be made, on their sending the intimation to the Joint Secretary, Sjt. Ram B. Motwane, C/o "Gulistan", Karachi.

Those who may be unable to attend the meeting will do good to kindly send their suggestions for all the points on the agenda to reach the headquarters at least 2 days prior to the meeting.

Sd. Shewak,
Organiser,
Balkan-ji-Bari The All India Children's Association, "Gulistan,"
KHAR—Bombay.

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### THE PUPPY AND THE FRAIDY CAT.

(By Sis. Helen Welshimer.)

When first the kitten spied the dog
She caught her furry breath;
She couldn't run, she couldn't move.
Oh, she was scared to death!
All she could do was stare at him
And shake and wonder why
He didn't make a pass at her—
He didn't even try!
If she had been a braver cat
Who stirred and moved around
She might have crept up on the dog,
And then she would have found
That all the trembling fears she knew
Were so much tommy-rot
The dog, you see, is nothing but
A china flower pot.

* * * *

### SPEAK THE TRUTH.

(By Bro. V. Subramanyam.)

Once there was a boy named Rama. He was a very good boy. He never told a lie. He always used to speak the truth. His fame extended among all his neighbouring persons.

One day Rama was playing with a ball in his house. He threw the ball on the wall and when it came down he caught it.

As he was playing like that the ball fell on the lamp. And the lamp was broken into pieces. He was afraid and began to weep.

His mother came and asked him as to why he was weeping. He spoke the truth. She said that she won't care for that lamp. And she asked him to go along with her.

Rama went along with her, and she gave him lots of Sweets. We must always speak the truth.

* * * *

### RIDDLES.

(By Bro. H. A. Khan.)

1. What is that which is full of holes and yet holds water?—Sponge.
2. Place four nines so as to equal one hundred—99 9/9.
3. Read me forward or backward, I am always the same. Take away one of my words I am the father of mankind; again take away a word I am the mother of a beast. My whole is an address to a lady?—Madam.
4. An old man pointed to the portrait of a man and said:

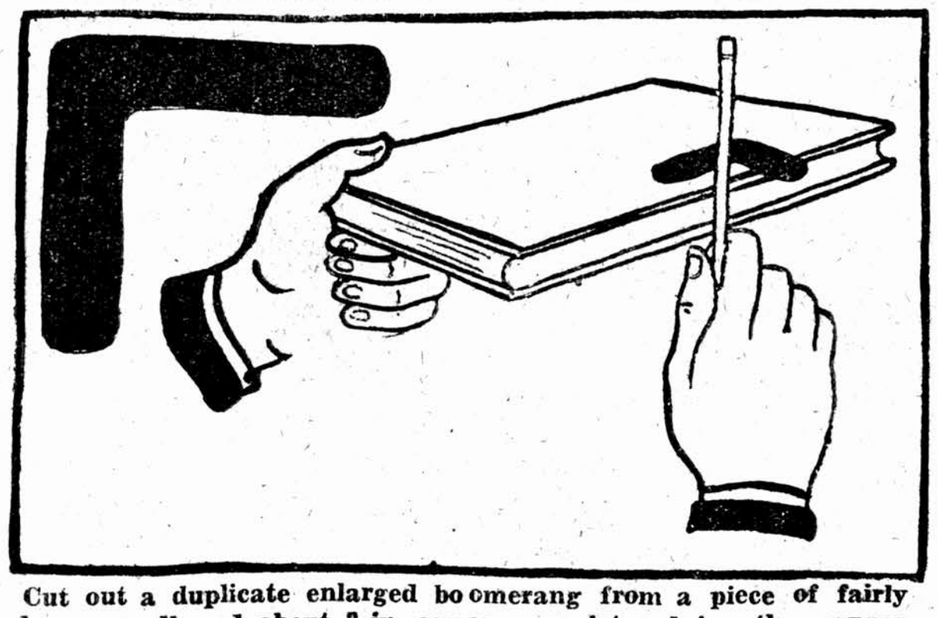
"Brothers and sisters have I none,
Yet that man's father was my father's son."

What relation was the man in the portrait to the old man?—His son.

5. When the day after tomorrow is yesterday, to-day is as far from Sunday as to-day was from Sunday when the day before yesterday is to-morrow. What day is it?—Sunday.
6. What do you wish to have but as soon as you get it, you try to get rid of it?—A good appetite.
7. I have two hands void of arms and a face though not a mouth?—Clock?

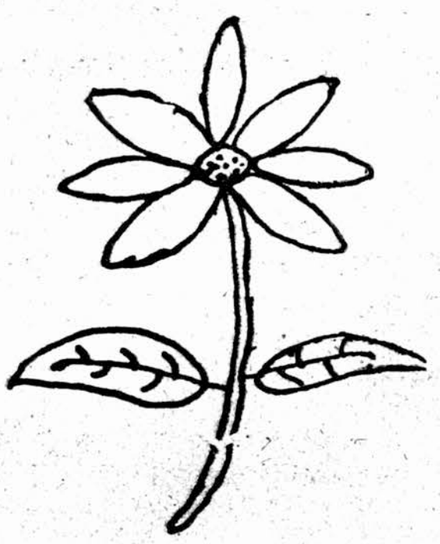
* * * *

### A HOME-MADE BOOMERANG.



**Cut out a duplicate enlarged boomerang from a piece of fairly heavy cardboard about 3 in. square, as pictured in the upper left corner. Place it on the edge of a book, as shown, with one end projecting over the edge. A sharp snap with a pencil will send the boomerang spinning through the air, where it will curve around and come back to you.**

HYDERABAD (SIND) BALKAN-JI-BARI CHILDREN ON AN EXCURSION IN A GARDEN.

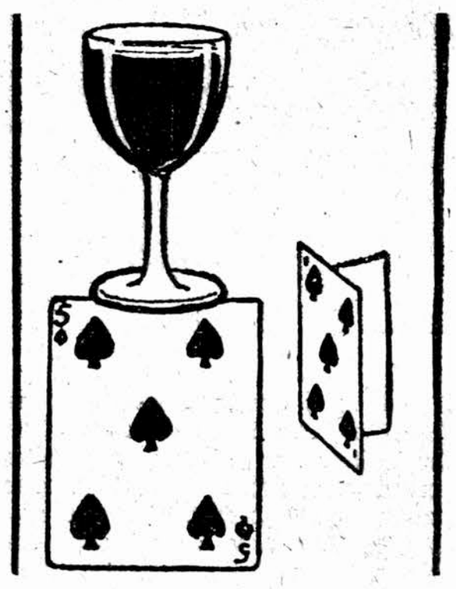


SUN-FLOWER.
(Drawn by Sis. Sushila Vishram).

### BALANCING A GLASS FULL OF WATER ON A PLAYING CARD.

(By Bro. W. Joseph.)

It is wonderful how some people can balance things. I once saw somebody put two billiard balls on the tip of a cue and walk round the stage with the cue on his forehead. But what I am going to describe is a little easier than that.



BALANCING TRICK.

Take an ordinary playing card, hold it up for inspection; then go to your table and pour water into a glass until it is three parts full. Stand the glass on the edge of the card and hold it out at arm's length. Your performance will be sure to meet with applause.

You do it in this manner.

Show an ordinary card for inspection, then go to your table and replace it by a card of the same value that has been provided with a back strut, as shown in the small illustration. By opening the strut, you have not a two-way, but a three-way support, and the glass is easily balanced. Of course, the strut must be hidden from the audience.

You should suggest that it is the weight of the water in the glass that keeps the card from falling.

* * * *

### REPLIES.

Bro. K. V. Rama Iyer (Vile Parle): Glad to know that you are reviving your interest in the Children's Association and Corner. Your story of the "Giraffe and the Crow" will be published sometime. I might also use the two competitions, but I fear the "Eagle and the Prince" is too long a story. I do not know if I would like your crossword puzzles, but the fairy stories are sure to interest me.

Bro. Rustom D. R. Wadia (Bombay): I am not quite sure, but I may use your competition some time. We sent you the form and particulars of the Association, but the cover has been returned to us for want of proper address.

Bro. H. A. Khan (Fort): Your stories will be published here some time. The names and addresses of pen-friends in America appeared in the "Chronicle" of 12th May 1935. You will do good by writing to your Australian friends also.

Bro. B. S. Mohite (Jalgaon): One of your pictures is published in this issue. I fear we shall not be able to use the other pictures sent by you. Glad to learn you are having jolly good time, at cricket matches, you are sure to be friendly with Bro. Adhav bye and bye. Thank you for the filled up forms. I have sent you more forms as desired. I hope you have written to and received reply from Bro. G. H. Advani. I shall see if your story "Honesty got its reward" could be used some time.

TURNING THE TAP.
(Drawn by Bro. B. S. Mohite).

Bro. Jagdish Chandar (Lahore): Thanks for your intimation of the change of address. We have noted it.

Sis. Halida Khatoom (Hyderabad, Deccan): Of course groups and branches could be started anywhere as you will see from the information about the Children's Association given above; but some responsible lady or gentleman should be found out to take its charge and conduct the meetings.

Sis. Mary Rosa (Bandra): No doubt, Khar is very near to your place. Why don't you then come to our meetings, since you like to?

Sis. Lilavati Shah (Santa Cruz): You too are so near. As a matter of fact, it is easier for you to come to our meetings, for you could return with Mrs. Shantila Desai, who comes from Santa Cruz and attends our meetings regularly.

### A WORD TO ALL.

We have sent the forms and particulars of the Association, to all those who have asked for them.

Prize have also been despatched to all those who have won them.

Sisters and Brothers who have filled up the forms and returned them to us with fees, will receive their Certificates in due course of time.

We shall be glad to reply to any questions asked by children—those who want replies to reach them directly at home are requested to send us a stamped and addressed cover for the purpose.

When writing for the forms and particulars, please send nine pies stamp only to cover the postage.

Kindly address all communications in connection with this Corner or the Children's Association directly to:—

Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

# News From Far & Near

### SIR W. WATSON'S LAST POEM

Lady Watson has sent the "Sunday Express" Sir William Watson's last poem. It was the dedication, to his wife, of his book. Here it is:

### NAZI BAN ON FREEMASONRY

The dissolution of all Masonic lodges still in existence in Germany, and the confiscation of all their property, has been ordered by the German Minister of the Interior, Dr. Frick.

### DEDICATION.

From Milton and from Shakespeare I learned more.
Than from all other bards the wise adore.
This learning—or its fruits for such they be—
Sweet wife of mine, thy true-love brings to thee.

### HOLY CITY LIDO

Playing fields, tennis courts, parks with ornamental water, and a lido are to be laid out in Jerusalem.

The new parks will be under the ancient viaduct built by *Pontius Pilate*.

The decision is the result of the amazing prosperity of the country. There is a surplus of £3,000,000 in the Treasury.

### KNEW VOICE AFTER 25 YEARS

Two blind men were being introduced in Bradford Blind Institute.

Before any names were mentioned, one said:—

"Surely I know that voice. It's Jim Robertson, isn't it?"

"It is an' all," replied the other, "all that's left of him. And I bet that's John Hardacre."

They had last met in boyhood twenty-five years ago, when both had their sight.

### WHERE'S ZAHAROFF?

Where is Sir Basil Zaharoff? Europe is wondering. Sir Basil is one of the men for whom anxious diplomatists, at times like the present, keep a sharp lookout. He is not to be found in any of his usual haunts. Brussels, Ostend and Spa have seen nothing of him.

At his favourite resort at this time of the year, the Chateau d'Ardennes, near Dinan (formerly the Chateau of Leopold II. of Belgium), inquiries drew a blank.

Sir Basil is credited with knowing more about European intrigues than any statesman of the day.—"Sunday Express."

### FARTHING-PENNY CYCLES.

Farthing-Penny bicycles are being made by a British firm.

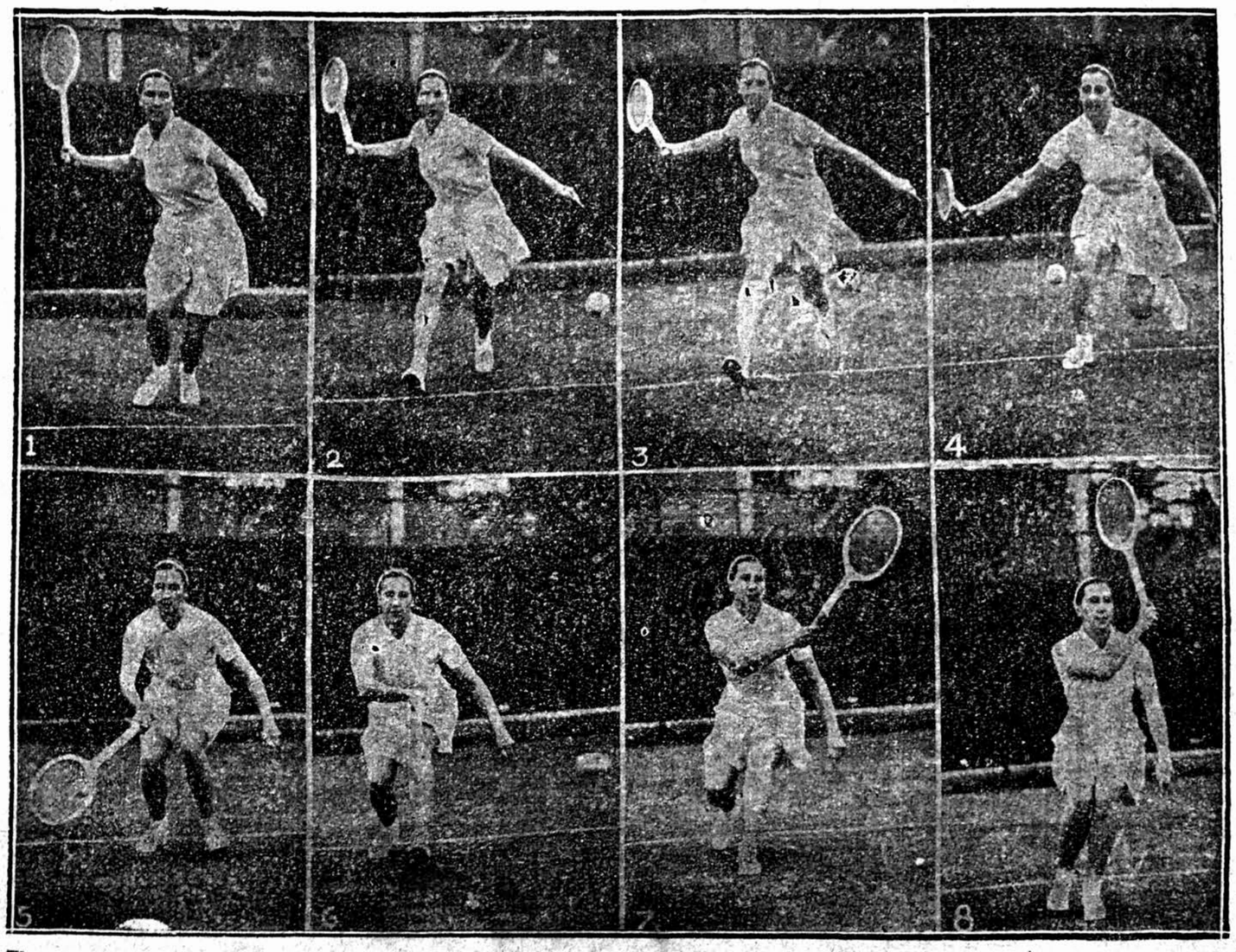
A speed of 30 m.p.h. is claimed for them.

The new cycle upsets all modern theories of design. The front wheel is small: the rear wheel large. The pedals are above the front wheel.

The rider has his legs parallel with the ground, and the handlebars are almost level with his face

This means that for the first time cyclists will have to keep their eyes open for the speed limit.

## TRAINING THE MAGIC EYE ON NETDOM'S No. 1 WOMAN PLAYER



Leading a band of racket-armed Wightman Cup invaders from Merrie England, is DOROTHY ROUND, the Sunday School Teacher Team Champion, who is acknowledged the No. 1 tennis player of her sex. She has a fore-arm drive that is a compendium of grace and timing. With a minimum of effort. It is divided into eighths by the Magic-Eye so that we may look closely at the segments that comprise the action:—

No. 1. Dorothy Round sees the ball go over the net.
No. 2. It makes its appearance. Her arm goes back in direct ratio with the speed with which the ball travels.
No. 3. She starts her down swing.
No. 4. Now she bends her body to put more power in her stroke.
No. 5. Contact!!
No. 6. Notice the wrist action.
No. 7. Dorothy watches the ball's flight.
No. 8. Notice the perfect flow through which shows that the ball has been hit with the proper technique.

### 199 INDIAN STUDENTS IN GERMANY

4,350 foreign students attended the German universities during the summer of 1934. Of these 199 were from India and 106 from Great Britain.

### OLYMPIC SHOW ON WHEELS

A tremendus travelling exhibition demonstrating the attractions of the Olympic Games, to be held in Berlin in August 1936, has set off on a 6,250 miles tour through Germany. Eleven lorries and tenders linked up for housing the show will visit 26 towns in all.

### L.C.C. BANS DANCE.

The entertainments committee of the London County Council has banned a ballet in the variety show "Round About Regent Streets". They say that it is dangerous and liable to cause a panic.

The ballet is a dance by Jeanne Devereaux, who, dressed as a moth, flutters round a great lighted candle until her wings catch fire and are burned off. She is clothed in an asbestos tunic and helmet.

### CHINESE CURATE

A Chinese clergyman, the Rev. Addison Hsu, will serve as curate at Christ Church, Folkestone, for three months, beginning in December.

## *"THE RETURN OF A LOST BOOK"*

A correspondent of the "New York Times" quotes the following amusing passage about the return of a lost book from Christopher Morley's novel, "The Haunted Bookshop," published in 1919:

### ON THE RETURN OF A BOOK LENT TO A FRIEND.

"I give humble and hearty thanks for the safe return of this book, which, having endured the perils of my friend's bookcase and the bookcases of my friends, now returns to me in reasonably good condition.

"I give humble and hearty thanks that my friend did not see fit to give this book to his infant as a plaything, nor use it as an ashtray for his burning cigar, nor as a teething-ring for his mastiff.

"When I lent this book I deemed it as lost; I was resigned to the bitterness of the long parting: I never thought to look upon its pages again.

"But now that my book is come back to me, I rejoice and am exceedingly glad. Bring hither the fatted morocco and let us rebind the volume and set it on the shelf of honour; for this my book was lent and is returned again.

"Presently, therefore, I may return some of the books that I myself have borrowed."

### DOG RUSHES TO RESCUE.

A dog was rescued from a blazing bungalow on Shoreham beach, Sussex.

But it dashed back again into the flames in an effort to find its owner, and had to be rescued a second time

The owner Miss Doris Champneys, who had lived in the bungalow for twenty-five years, was fatally burned.

Girls in beach pyjamas helped the police and firemen to fight the flames which leaped to a height of 40ft.

**DEAFNESS.**

Whether partial or total, no matter if complicated with headnoises or other troubles. Cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For full particulars apply to:—
"SRI" WORKS,
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**LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA**

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCHPOTA (Bengal).

# Interpretations Of Karl Mark

istic system of production, distribution and exchange.

## Engel's Elucidation

It cannot be denied, that the economic factor is not the only factor which has built up human history, for all other facts act and react upon each other building the complicated web of human relations. But the economic factor is like, the cog of the wheel to which the spokes are attached, it is the central pivot round which the pattern of human activities is drawn. The economic interpretation of history is as unrefutable as the theories of evolution and natural selection of Charles Darwin.

In the words of Marx, the theory is precise and easy to understand: "The mode of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political and spiritual processes of life. Legal relations as well as forms of state could neither be understood by themselves, nor explained by the so-called general progress of the human mind, but that they are rooted in the material conditions of life." Social relations come to be entirely changed when there is a change in the systems of production and distribution. Feudalism is a necessary growth of production by hand labour, just as machine labour has led to capitalism. Radical changes in the economic sphere are therefore necessary to create a new system where the end of all production and distribution is the happiness of all, and not profit for a few individuals.

Though Marx hardly felt the necessity of pointing out the obvious, that the economic factor was not the only and sole factor which built up civilisations and cultures, his friend Engels in his old age made the position of Marx very clear. In a letter he says "According to the materialistic conception of history the factor which in the last instance is decisive in history is the production and reproduction of actual life. More than that neither Marx nor I have ever asserted. But when any one distorts this so as to read that the economic factor is the sole element, he converts the statement into a meaningless, abstract, absurd phrase. The economic condition is the basis, but the various elements of the superstructure—the political forms of the class contests, and their results, the constitution—the legal forms, and also all the reflexes of these actual contests in the brains of the participants, the political, legal, philosophical theories, the religious views. all these exert an influence on the historical struggles, and in many instances determine their form."

Thus without doubt man thinks first of his immediate physical necessities, and the manner of production and distribution of these determines the form of social relations and all other relations man has with his environment.

## Class War

The theory which has invited the maximum amount of doubt, criticism and difference of opinion has been the theory of class war. Marx held that class war has existed in the world "since the dissolution of primitive tribal society holding land in common ownership." He believed that class war could only disappear when everyone becomes a producer, that is when co-operation takes the place of competition. It is to be doubted if class war has not existed since the earliest times. In the tribal days, though class war was absent in Communistic societies, intense warfare existed between different tribes and especially between the settled agriculturists and the nomadic pastoral tribes. This struggle was not merely a struggle for conquest but a struggle for existence, because the nomads and tribes not geographically well-placed found great difficulty to produce the wherewithals of ex-

*(Continued from page 11).*

istence. They, therefore, resorted to conquest. Actual class war is noticed in feudal societies, where there is a struggle between the producer and the non-producer. In this society it is no longer a struggle for existence, at least for the feudal lord, but it is a struggle to obtain rent and profit. Thus it comes to be exploitation of the actual producer. The landholding class, moreover, in order to maintain its economic hold seeks to secure and succeeds in securing a political and social hold over the community.

In primitive societies, in a way, the warfare was for the survival of the fittest, but in feudal societies it becomes a struggle for the survival of the wealthiest who also happen to be the weakest, on account of the operation of certain biological and psychological laws. In capitalistic society almost identical laws continue to operate; and an unequal warfare between wealth and poverty continues. The degree, intensity and expression of this warfare may differ in different nations and communities, but wherever there is capitalism there is a struggle for profit, interest and rent, and to obtain these there is competition.

Class war is of natural growth in human society and therefore natural measures based on understanding and co-operation may succeed to put an end to it. But the will to and the means of putting an end to class competition is entirely in the hands of the capitalist, because he has to surrender all advantages he has not legitimately and naturally obtained, he has to cease to be the producer of anti-social commodities, he has to cease to give any advantage of his wealth and profit to those who have now laboured to produce the wealth including to his sons and descendants in the shape of inheritance. and he has to see that he himself labours and that the returns of his labour are not out of proportion to the risk and labour he puts in to secure profit. Will he do this?

## Labour Theory Of Value

Marx's Labour Theory of Value is the economic basis of his interpretation of history. His theory was only an elaboration of the theory already enunciated by Ricardo, Sismondi, Petty, and others. According to the theory labour was the common "social substance" of all commodities. Stated fully the theory was as follows:

"A commodity has a value. because it is a crystallisation of social labour. The greatness of its value or its relative value, depends upon the greater or less amount of that social substance contained in it; that is to say, on the relative mass of labour necessary for its production. The relative values of commodities are, therefore, determined by the respective quantities or amounts of labour, worked up, realised, fixed in them." The labour put in to produce a commodity includes the cost of securing raw material, transport, marketing, etc. besides the cost of producing the article in the industry. The amount of labour can only be measured as the amount of necessary labour and not actual labour which may happen to be put in. Increase or decrease in the amount of labour put in will increase or lower its value of exchange.

The monetary expression of this value is the price of the article, and this price is called the "natural price", as a part from the market price determined by the supply and demand of a commodity. On an average supply tends to equal demand and therefore commodities are sold at their "natural price."

## Labour Power

Labour power is just like any other commodity. It can be bought or sold, and therefore it has its value and price. The value "is determined by the quantity of labour necessary to produce it," and by the value of the necessaries required to produce, develop, maintain, and perpetuate the labouring power." Thus the value of labour of a single labourer includes the cost of living of his family, education, medical relief, etc. If a labourer is able to obtain the value of his labour, say in five hours, and yet he works for nine hours, then the capitalist is said to derive an advantage of four hours of surplus labour, and the amount produced during these hours is surplus produce. The value of labour is determined by the labour necessary to reproduce and maintain the labour power; but the actual use of labour power is determined by the physical strength and energy and ability of the labourer. Thus "The rate of surplus value. . . . will depend on the proportion between that part of the working day necessary to reproduce the value of the labouring power and the surplus time or surplus labour performed for the capitalist."

Even when an article is sold at its own value, the capitalist makes a profit by appropriating to himself the value of the surplus produce of the labourer. This profit is distributed in the shape of rent to the landlord, interest to the financier and the rest is kept as profit for the industrialist. "Rent, interest and industrial profit are only different names for different parts of the surplus value of the commodity, or the unpaid labour enclosed in it, and they are equally derived from this source and this source alone." It cannot be denied that this theory is capable of being less dogmatically put and even modified, but the essentials contained in it are evidently logical conclusions from correct premises.

## Influences Of Other Factors

Marx did not leave out the possibility of the value of labour power being altered by the traditional standard of life. The value of labour power besides being determined by the necessities of existence is also determined by the standard and quality of other comforts and requirements. With the growth of education, with a wider use of machinery, with greater output of raw material and with greater activity on the part of the state in the interest of the people the standard of living is bound to be raised with a consequent rise in the value of labour power.

On the other side, there is no limitation to the accumulation of profit. There will be no limit set for minimum profit but the maximum limit of profit will be determined by the minimum of wages and the maximum hours of work. The effort on the part of civilised nations to reduce the hours of work is an indirect recognition of the correctness of Marx's Labour Theory of Value.

Wages are also determined by the supply and demand of labour. Here the labourer is always at loss because of the rationalisation of industries and the wide spread of unemployment due to unplanned production and unjust and unequal distribution. Thus wages are constantly driven to the minimum limit driving the labourer to privation and misery.

These are the theories put forward by Marx. In science there is no absolute truth. The critical thinker must study more closely these economic fundamentals of modern life in the light of the changing present and arrive at his own, but just and correct solution. No theory can and should be judged from the biased basis of self-interest, it can only be weighed and balanced in the light of the maximum happiness of the maximum number. This Marx did faithfully and earned the respect and admiration of all thinking and honest sections of mankind.


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# THE SPACE-RAIDERS

chorussed, and they thumped each other's shoulders to prove it. One of them leapt lightly down into the orchestra-pit, and they heard the thud of his feet as he dropped below the curtains.

The other eleven, still facing the audience, retreated to the middle of the stage, and—'flick!—had gone like so many ghosts.

"Amazing! Incredible!" said the onlookers. Time after time, in blue light, in green light, in yellow light, the performers came and went in a fast, colourful phantasmagoria.

"Got it!" said Kay, triumphant-

"You know how it's done?" asked her companion.

"Yes. It's just a matter of light absorption, that's all. The performers are equipped with several sets of clothes. Each dress or suit is black in front, but a different colour behind."

"You mean—taking the men, for instance—that for use in the purple light, the back portion of their suits is of purple cloth?"

"That's it. They come on to the stage when it is darkened. They stand well back. They face the rear of the stage, so that if we could see them in an ordinary light they would be wearing purple clothes. Then the purple light is switched on. and to all intents and purposes, from this distance, they are invisible."

"The purple of the cloth is lost in the purple light?"

"Right. It is the same with red, green, blue or any other deep colour. The flood of light absorbs and renders invisible anything which is of the same hue. Then they all turn round, and the black half of the suit shows, and there they are. It only needs another right-about turn to 'vanish' them again.'"

Later, in a taxicab, homebound—

"The Elusive Illusion," mused Colin Duke. "You know, you are something of an Elusive Illusion yourself."

"Meaning?"

"Meaning that though you have been in my company all evening, there have been times when I've felt you were not there at all. You seemed to be thinking of things miles away."

"Perhaps I was," said Kay.

A masculine hand closed over her own.

"I wish," said Colin Duke, quietly, "I coud capture your thoughts as I succeeded in capturing your company."

"Is this wise?" returned Kay. The light of a passing street-

(Continued from page 9.)

lamp flashed for a second on the other's face—a face ardent, eager-bent towards her own.

"I don't know. But I can't help it. Kay—I've fallen head over heels in love with you."

Kay was glad that he made no attempt to embrace her. She had no wish to hurt his feelings.

She listened, while he told her, feverishly, as lovers will, what an amazingly lovely person she was—while he told her now and again how utterly at a loss for adequate phrases he found himself, yet contriving to pour out a flood of fulsome eulogy.

At last the flood ended.

"Well?" he asked, more soberly. "Won't you reply? Is there any reason for me to—hope?"

Kay sighed. She felt very tender towards him. He had paid her the higest compliment that any man can pay any woman. But—

"I don't know what to say," confessed Kay.

"You won't say No?"

"At the moment I won't say No—but also I won't say Yes."

"You can't make up your mind?"

"That's about it."

The cab halted with a squeal of brakes outside Kay's home. Gently she disengaged her hand.

"You've been very sweet, Colin," she told him, "but this is all rather sudden. You only met me this morning."

"It seems years ago," he replied "Forgive me, but I'm an impulsive fellow. I couldn't help telling you how I felt."

"I'll—I'll think about it," promised Kay, with a smile.

His face lit up. "Then I'll still go on hoping."

You may be cherishing illusions."

"I'll risk it."

"Well, I warned you," laughed Kay. "Don't blame me if they prove elusive. And now—off home to bed with you, there's hard work to-morrow. Good-night."

As they parted, neither knew then how soon a strangely coincidental repetition of the actual stage illusion was to come into their lives; neither knew Fate had marked them down in that repetition for the role of performers.

### THE POISON SHELLS.

One common danger makes the whole world kin. Although little more than thirty hours had elapsed since the sighting of the mystery sky-ship for the first time, so powerful had been the fear-instilling effect of the subsequent "Circle of Death" horror that already almost every Government in the world had hastily summoned its Ministers and scientists to council. The Governments found the problem too much for them. They turned imploringly to the League of Nations.

"Tell us what to do?" clamoured the nations. "What is happening? How can we combat this menace?"

For years these same nations had despised the League as a futile and costly encumbrance. Now they found a vital need for some common source of inspiration and help. Real international unanimity had been achieved in the common peril.

The League's Investigation Bureau had not been idle. From the commencement of the Terror it had been collating information from every available source, connecting with all centres which had experienced visitations, and seeking the opinions of experts. Professor Longdon was one of the first scientists approached by the League to put forward some constructive defence scheme.

Professor Longdon and George Anstey, while Kay was at the theatre, had diverted their attention momentarily from the estimates of the proposed hoverer to examine portions of the metal-work of the wrecked Lackermann air-liner GV20.

They had hoped to discover. after tests, what destructive force had set the liner on fire in mid-air. The metal work was bent and twisted, warped as though by the influence of terrific heat. But apart from a curious yellow tinge on the metal, the investigation proved futile. Clues there were none.

Early morning of the third day brought the next phase of the Terror.

### AN URGENT SUMMONS.

Kay and Professor Longdon were disturbed at breakfast by the shattering peal of the telephone bell. It was, said a servant a moment later, a Mr. Merryweather of the 'Morning Arclight.'

"The man's a pest," growled the professor, "tell him I can't grant any interviews to-day."

"I'll speak to him," said Kay. Next minute she was back—"He's got some news for you—it sounds urgent"

Urgent and startling was the newspaperman's message. During the night a rain of small objects had fallen upon various land-surfaces of Earth, from British Columbia in the west to Northern Manchuria in the east; England, Poland, Holland and Germany had received their quota of missiles, which had been dropped on a sweeping course which ran almost in a straight line along the 52nd parallel of Latitude north of the Equator.

Three of the objects had fallen in a farmer's field nearby Saffron Walden, in the county of Essex. The farmer had wisely left them alone, stationing two of his sons to guard them, pending examination by some responsible person.

Professor Longdon, stated the ubiquitous Merryweather, was surely the right man to conduct such an examination. The objects, as described in the telephone report, were not unlike very large oyster shells in appearance.

The 'Archlight' had chartered an airplane, and was sending Merryweather to Saffron Walden immediately. Would Professor Longdon come?

Five minutes later the professor was speeding in a fast car to the airport.

Merryweather met him on arrival, quivering with excitement. "Report just come in—from Germany—shells there have opened—of their own volition—fifty people died in the vicinity—form of poisoning!" he gasped. "Report adds it is thought these things may be releasi ng some sort of pestilence! We'll have to hurry—if we've to stop it happening here!"

(To Be continued on Sunday next)

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The local rustics were quaffing beer in the Blue Pegeon.

"There be Farmer Giles's cow going down the road," remarked one.

Three minutes later, another looked out of the window.

"That wor not Farmer Giles's beast—thou be wrong," he remarked.

Five minutes later, another member of the party rose, stretched himself, and made for the door.

"I be going home," he said. "There be too much argument here for oi!"

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# 'Babbits Of Bombay'

*(Continued from page 13)*

main items in his Sunday programme, because "everybody" goes to Juhu on Sundays. It is laid down that on Sunday, one must have a "good time"—that is why the gramophone rattles away, non-stop, the whole day long. If you walk along any streets on Sunday, you are greeted by the same voice on the radio barking away the same theme from every house you pass. Don't get away with the idea that anyone pays any attention to the music or the sermon, or the talk. Nobody does But one must enjoy—one must have a good time on Sunday and so the radio is switched on

Some people make Sunday calls on friends and relatives. Some of the more energetic people go out for picnics and excursions and try to get into the holiday mood. But usually picnic involve inadequate ate and insufficient food and unnecessary bother and hours of boredom. Perhaps Indians do not possess that zest for life which enables the Western people to enjoy life. Perhaps our miserable poverty and low standard of health are responsible. Any way the fact remains that in an attempt to have a "good time" people always succeed in getting themselves bored stiff. Thus our typical petite-bourgeois finishes his Sunday and is not very sorry to be back again in the mechanical routine of work on Monday.

But he is never completely cured of his vague but perpetual craving for a "good time". "And meanwhile", as Aldous Huxley has written, "the beautiful, incredible world awaits our exporation. And there is all knowledge, all art There are men and women, the innumerable living and in books, the souls of those dead, who deserved to be immortal. Heaven preserve me, in such a world from having a Good Time!"

### UNTOUCHED AND UNMOVED

But our petite-bourgeois prefers to leave the incredible world unexplored. All new currents in politics, in art and in literature, leave him untouched. All revolutionary movements, of course, leave him cold. As Bertrand Russell has said "his only duties for initiative is the cultivation of the back-garden at week-end"

In the beginning, our petite-bourgeois might not have been so hopelessly self-centred. He might have made some attempts to keep in touch with current movements of the world by reading. But, as Bernard Shaw pointed out in a recent B. B. C. speech on "Freedom", here also nature interferes. For after a tiring day of work you may want to spend your little leisure in reading a book to improve your mind. But "you may find yourself fast asleep in half a minute and your brain remains in its present benighted condition."

He might even have made feeble attempts to revolt against his fettered surroundings. But, he must have given up all these attempts when he realised at his cost that he was up against the whole of "respectable" society. Gradually, he gives up all such attempts and returns to the respectable fold like a returning prodigal and duly becomes a typical self-centered, smug, self-complacent suburban gentleman —very much pleased with himself—for no reason at all!

### NO MAN BUT MORON

In due course of time, he becomes completely immersed in his selfish interests. He does not know—or care to know—what is happening in the wide world. He is content to stick to a monotonous pattern of life—the mould of which is fixed for him by his capitalist masters. All his social values are perverted. He thinks of everything in terms of money. (his social values, his philosophy of life and his ideology being fixed for him by his capitalist masters). He ceases to be a man and becomes a maron. Not only that he trains his chi'dren also to be like that. He obstructs their natural growth and tries to keep them in the same narrow groove in which he himself lives and works. What does he care if Italy rapes Abyssinia or Japan subjugates Manchuria? How does it affect him of the Chinese Red army successfully defies Chiang-Kei-Shek or the Soviet Union achieves phenomenal success in industrialisation and collectivism? What does he care, so long as he finds a hot dinner and a nice wife awaiting him when he returns home from his office?

Of all the social classes, the petite-bourgeoise is the most orthodox, conservative and reactionary class. It is, as a class, always for the "status quo." It was the spineless, mediocre petite-bourgeois wh omade possible Musselini's March to Rome fifteen years ago. It was he who helped Hitler to power in Germany. It is he who obstructs all really progressive movements and heterodox ideas in India and acts as a drag to our progress.

### IF HE BUT THINK

Yet, if he wil but think, he is bound to see that he has no reason to be afraid of changes. He has no vested interests to speak of. He is living in a fool's paradise. With a small suburban villa, a radio-set and an educated wife, he has been bought off by the capitalists. He is prepared to be the henchmen of capitalists and thinks he is much better off than the ordinary labourer. Yet, he is really only a white-collar wage-slave, completely dependent for livelihood on the capitalist employer to whom he sells his intellectual labour as if it were a mere commodity for buying and selling. He never sits down to analyse his real position in the capitalist frame-work. Will he ever do it?

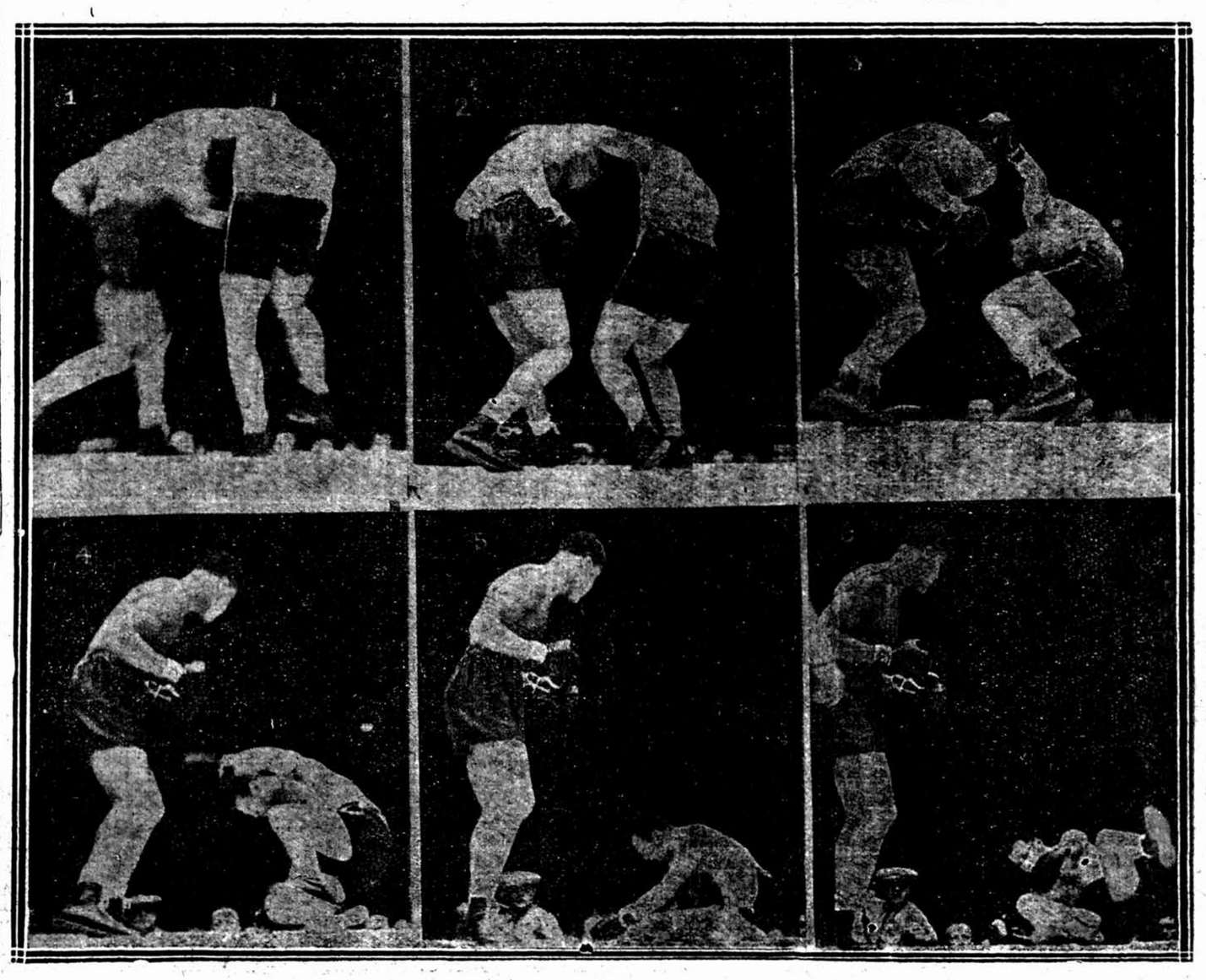
---

Three brothers, all very much alike, are in the habit of being shaved at the same barber's shop. A few days ago one of them entered the shop early in the morning and was shaved by an assistant who had been employed only a few days.

About noon another brother came in and underwent a similar operation at the hands of another assistant.

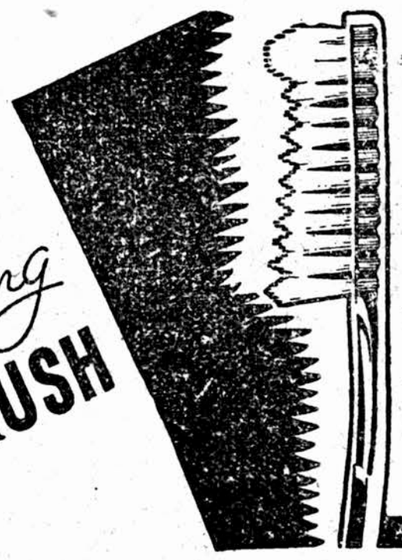
In the evening the third brother made his appearance, when the assistant dropped his razor in astonishment and exclaimed: "Well, that man has the fastest beard I ever saw. I save him in the morning another shaves him at noon, and he comes back now with his beard as long as ever it was!"

## SUPER-EYE PICTURES FATE OF KING



The super-eye magic Camera had a real test at the Louis-Levinsky fight, to keep up with the rapidity of the knockout of King Levinsky by Joe Louis.
No. 1 Louis "at left" lands a smashing right as he ducks Levinsky's left.
No. 2 Levinsky starts to topple, with Louis watchfully crouching.
No. 3 The King is going down, down and down.
No. 4 Unhappy landing, the King hits the floor, but Louis still watches.
No. 5 Levinsky still spinning rolls toward the ropes from the force of the blow.
No. 6 Enough, the King is stopped by the ropes and the fight is ended.

PERMA-GRIP
*makes this*
*the outstanding*
TOOTH BRUSH



● At last, an ultra-modern tooth brush—a tooth brush embodying all the features of the famous Pro-phy-lac-tic *plus* the new PERMA-GRIP process—a process that actually *welds* the bristles into the handle securely, permanently.* No other brush gives you this feature—no other brush offers such security from loose bristles, infection and annoyance.

Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. Always sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

*While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others.

Pro-phy-lac-tic
TRADE MARK
Perma-Grip

A GENUINE PRO PHY LAC TIC PRODUCT

# LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Teacher—"My goodness, Willie! How did you get such dirty hands?"

Willie—"Washin' my face."—

* * * *

"Am I g-g-going to d-d-die, doctor?"

"My dear Mr. Smith, that's the last thing you'll do!"

* * * *

First Little Boy—"I forgot to ask you to my picnic party tomorrow."

Second Little Boy—"Too late now, I've prayed for a blizzard."

* * * *

"My wife has been working on the car, Simkins," the householder said to the chauffeur.

"Very good, sir," replied Simkins. "I'll go and put everything right again."

* * * *

"Heard the latest about Newrich?"

"No—what now?"

"He bought a Louis XIV bed, but it was too small for him, so he sent it back and asked for a Louis XVI."

* * * *

Early to bed and early to rise
Is the motto of old John Hamley.
It's not made him healthy, nor wealthy, nor wise,
But it gets him away from his family.

* * * *

Young Senator—"When anybody comes around talking about some new theory you always indorse it."

Old Senator—"Yes. I'd rather indorse it than have it explained to me."

* * * *

"How did George break his leg?"

"Well, do you see those steps over there?"

"Yes."

"Well, George didn't."

* * * *

Son—"Say, Dad, that apple I just ate had a worm in it, and I ate that, too."

Parent—"What! Here, drink this water and wash it down."

But Junior shook his head. "Aw, let 'im walk down."

* * * *

"Have you noticed a very odd thing about blunt people?" Freeman asked his friend.

"Cant's say that I have", said the latter. "They are certainly rather embarrassing at times."

Freeman nodded pensively.

"Yes, but hasn't it ever struck you that they are the ones who generally come to the point first?" he said.

* * * *

An old lady was being shown over a submarine for the first time.

After inspecting the interior of the vessel she came out on deck again and noticed the long gun.

"And doesn't that cannon get awfully wet when you submerge?" she asked her guide, a Cockney sailor.

"Lor' luv yer, mum, no," he replied. "When we submerge, two sailors are told off to hold umbrellas over it."

She—"My little brother will tell if he sees you kissing me."

He—"But I'm not kissing you."

She—"Well, I thought I'd tell you anyway."

* * * *

"Did you enjoy your dinner, sir?" asked the solicitous restaurant proprietor.

"Yes, except the sweet. That was terrible."

"Did you have the plum tart or lemon pie?"

"I don't know. It tasted like glue!"

"Ah! It was the plum tart. The lemon pie tastes like paste."

* * * *

A simple countryman saw a gaudy-plumaged parrot on the roof of his cottage.

He climbed up to capture it.

The parrot looked at him and said sharply, "What do you want?"

The countryman touched his cap. "Beg pardon, sir. I thought you was a bird."

* * * *

An old German and his wife were given to quarreling. One day, after a particularly unpleassant scene, the old woman remarked with a sigh:

"Vell, I vish I vas in heaven!"

"I vish I vas in the beer garden," groaned her husband.

"Ach, ja!" cried the old wife "Always you pick out the best for yourself."

* * * *

A boy entered a grocery store and said to the storekeeper:

"Gimme a dime's worth of asafetida."

The storekeeper tied up the package and the boy said: "Dad wants you to charge it."

"All right; what's your name?"

"Shermerhorn."

"Take it for nothin'," he said. "I ain't goin' to spell 'asafetida' and 'Shermerhorn' for no dime

* * * *

The inspector was questioning the children on Scripture, and asked what they knew about Joseph. One child told about the coat of many colours, and another spoke of Joseph being cast into the pit.

The inspector asked if any of them knew what the connection was between the coat and the pit, and one boy replied: "Well, sir, if Joseph had had a dress suit they would have put him in the stalls."

* * * *

Brown had been invited to dine at a big hotel, and as his financial position was not very great he looked rather glum when, at his departure, a string of servants waylaid him.

"Well," he thought, "I suppose I must submit to the inevitable—and pay."

"Sir," said one, "your coat."

Brown put on his coat and gave the man a shilling.

"Your umbrella and hat, sir," said another, and he surrendered a second shilling.

"Sir, your gloves."

But this was too much for Brown, and exasperated, he exclaimed: "Keep the gloves; they're not worth it!"

"That pretty girls seems to be having a good time!"

"H'm, yes—her "fiance," a young medical officer in India, is coming home to marry her next month."

"Well, she certainly seems to have solved the problem of what to do till the doctor comes!"

* * * *

The waiter handed the customer a menu.

"Bring me a plate of hash," said the customer.

The waiter walked over to the kitchen lift.

"Gentleman wants to take a chance," he called down the speaking tube.

"Waiter, I'll have some of the same," said another customer.

The man picked up the tube again.

"Another sport!" he called out.

* * * *

Mrs. Green bought a sundial at a sale and had it erected in her garden. She called in the builder and instructed him to move it to a more suitable place.

"Where would you like me to put it?" asked the builder.

"Under the electric lamp in the porch," she replied. "We shall then be able to see the time when it is dark."

* * * *

At a dinner party an M.P. was seated next to a strong-minded woman who personified the expressive if somewhat vulgar adage of having "more jaw than judgment."

After badgering him beyond the limit of his patience about several political questions, she remarked: "And there is the Eastern question. Why does not the Government adopt a far more vigorous policy? What, for example, are you waiting for now?"

"At the present moment, madam," replied the M.P., quietly, "I'm waiting for the potatoes."

* * * *

At the breakfast table he was relating to his wife an incident at the club meeting the previous night. The president had offered a silk hat to the member who could truthfully say that during his married life he had never kissed any woman but his own wife.

"And would you believe it, Mary, not one man stood up!"

"George," said his wife, "why didn't you stand up?"

"Well," he replied, "I was going to—but you know, dear, I look so funny in a silk hat!'"

* * * *

The managing director caught sight of the map hanging on the office wall. Little flags were pinned on it, showing the positions of the company's salesman at the moment. The flags were clustered round the Metropolis, as the company operated only in the Home Counties.

The managing director's eye was attracted by a lone flag stuck into the south-west corner of the map.

"Look here," he barked, "what's this man doing down there?"

"Oh, sir," the typist replied, he's the one in Dartmoor."

"How long has your family lived in Chicago?"

"Oh, about average. Grandpa wasn't shot until he was twenty-nine'"

"Is that Mr. Bump, the heavyweight boxer?"

"Sorry, he's not up yet. He never gets up before ten."

* * * *

"Can you get my pendulum clock to work?" asked the simple-looking person in the jeweller's shop.

The customer unwrapped a small parcel.

The jeweller gazed in wonderment at the contents.

"But this is no use," he said. "In order to mend the clock we must have the whole thing. You've only brought the pendulum."

"Well," replied the customer, "it's only the pendulum as won't go."

* * * *

An elderly woman, treasurer of a local ladies' aid society, went into a bank to deposit the organization's funds. She handed the money to a hard-of-hearing cashier with the casual remark that it was "the aid money."

The cashier thought she said "egg money," and he promptly wanted to compliment her on the organization's endeavour.

"Remarkable," he said, "isn't it. How well the old hens are doing these days."

The woman left with a frown.

* * * *

As often happens when a girl is approaching thirty, she was "about twenty-two," and not without hope. Even her favourite fortune-teller couldn't see a lover in the offing, but it was desirable to keep a customer.

"Ha!" said she, her eyes on the crystal; "I see a tall man. He's going to propose to you."

"Dark?" fluttered the excited cilent.

"Yes," said the fortune-teller, "dark. It will have to be."

* * * *

An enthusiastic supporter of the local football team arrived at the ground one day, and saw a load of bricks there.

He approached the club secretary and asked: "Wouldn't half bricks have been better?"

"Half bricks!" exclaimed the secretary. "We couldn't build a pavilion with half bricks."

"Oh!" said the supporter, "are they for a pavilion?"

* * * *

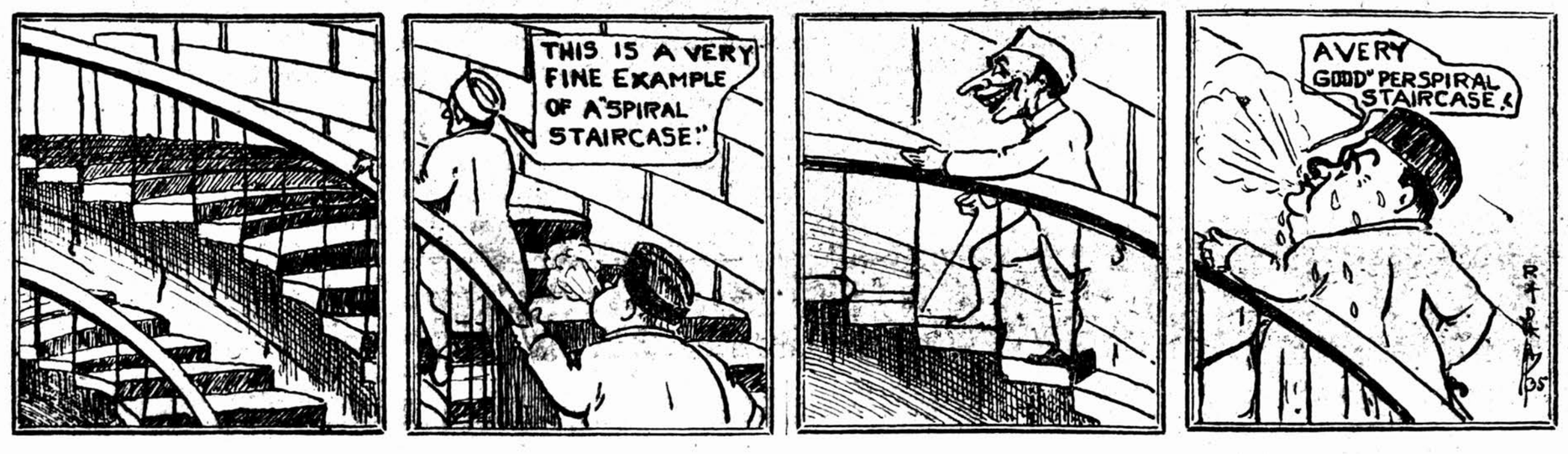
An Englishman visited an American friend who employed a large number of Negroes.

The visitor attended their Sunday service, after which the Negro preacher asked him how he liked the sermon.

The reply was complimentary, and Sambo grinned.

Then came the remark: "I think you should preach to your people on the sinfulness of theft—stealing fowls and eggs."

Sambo's face became gloomy, and he replied: "Well, sah, I hav tried dat style, but somehow it always seemed to trow a kind of coolness ober de meeting."



# The World Of Finance

## RANDOM JOTTINGS

*(By Our Commercial Correspondent)*

The main preoccupation of markets is still the Abyssinian dispute and every day that passes increases the fear and all markets are now showing more activity. Japan, America and Europe show great improvement in the general business. Wheat, linseed, cotton and cereals prices are hardening and it is feared that in case of actual war, it will be difficult to maintain free foreign trade as the Mediterranean sea will be more or less a danger zone. There will be some trouble in exporting raw material as well as in importing manufactured goods in this country.—Fears of war are increasing and declaration of war between Abyssinia and Italy, seems so certain that there are operators who are prepared to accept £1 with a risk of £100 in case of no war. Similarly possibilities of trouble between England and Italy are increasing and there are operators who pay £27 to receive £100 in case of no trouble. These are the developments which indicate in which direction the wind is blowing.

### *Bear Raid*

On Wednesday the local share Bazar opened steady but within 15 minutes prices declined about Rs. 30 in Tata steel shares. The market was very nervous and it looked as it the Bear raid, if allowed, would result in several failures. The President of the Stock Exchange who was keenly watching developments lost no time in closing down the Exchange and the Board unanimously suspended forward business pending enquiry of open business.

There was no crisis, Bears say, but they fail to understand that closing down of the Exchange after the crisis had no meaning. and the action of the President was upheld not only by investors but local Bankers also greatly appreciated the move.

### *A Non-Party President*

A non-party President has a difficult task to perform and it is still difficult to please both parties, namely, Bulls and Bears. During the last boom period, warnings issued by the President were not liked by Bull operators and now Bears are grumbling. Both these parties fail to see that the President has first to look the safety of the market and investors.

Sub-brokers who enjoyed the right of trading on the floor of the local Stock Exchange are now deprived of this privilege. This is mainly due to reckless Jobbing done by some of them. Some of these sub-brokers at times act as instruments in doing large operations of professionals with a view to mislead the general public.

The Board has asked for statements of open business in the market. These statements will show the amount of open business in the market but will not show the correct situation of business. A member having clients who have purchases and personally short, will only disclose the balance of business which may give a misleading aspect.

### *Cotton Prices*

Many operators are looking for substantially lower prices of cotton. The belief is based on the fact that cotton sells below loan level. This year the U. S. Government has announced 10 cent loan. It is a curious process of ratiocination. It may be said that the carry-over at the close of the season 1933 was 13,228,000 bales holdings of operators were colossal and mill stocks were plethoric. There was a super abundance of free cotton. The carry over at the end of the past season was only 9,007,000 bales. This was represented by the minimum world mill stocks of U. S. cotton and more than five million bales of cotton under Government control. Thus the supply of free cotton this year will be represented by the present crop which is estimated at 11½ million bales while the expected consumption is about 12 million bales. If supply and demand determine price level, chances favour upward trend in the long run.

### *Astrological Forecasts*

Astrological forecasts are playing important part in shaping course of prices in local markets. These advisers claim correctness of their methods and several operators constantly visit them. They get this advice at a comparatively small cost of fees but many a time they have to pay huge losses. Among these who seek this advice are mostly done-up operators who have no means and by mysterious ways they wish to become wealthy. There is no royal road for speculation and those who have tried to become rich have mostly lost in the end. As long as one makes money one keeps on increasing his risks but when reverse happens, one's stars compel one to go out of the market. This is the truth of speculation and no astrologer has disproved this truth.

Unusual claims are made for a new formula of treating textiles, whereby fabrics impregnated with a substance are to control not only bacterial life present in the fabric but also the pathogenic organisms deposited on the materials a result of contact with human beings. The process imparts to the material a permament sterility which will survive many different treatments.

### *Facts Worth Knowing*

Hard doctrines of Economic facts by Sir Josiah Stamp:—

(1) Goods and services must be paid for by goods and services. Payment by gold is no final or general method.

(2) Creditor nations must receive their debts predominantly in gold.

(3) If gold is used as a store of value unduly it will effect its validity as a measure of value.

(4) Movement of gold must be allowed to have full measure of effect upon the volume of credit and upon the level of prices and wages, otherwise it will fail as an equilibrating governor of the mechanism.

(5) Standard can not be wholly automatic. It must be managed by co-operative effort working to a common and intelligent end.

(6) There must be limits upon the extent upon the extent to which gold can be sent from market to market for merely temporary investment and speculative purpose.

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### *SUCCESSOR TO SARDUL SINGH*

ALLAHABAD, September 21.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in a talk with a representative of the "United Press" this morning said that Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar having asked his permission to publish the correspondence that passed between them in connection with the resignation of Sardar Sardul Singh and its acceptance, he (Rajen Babu) has permitted its publication.

It is understood that the vacancy caused by Sardar Sardul Singh's resignation from the Congress Working Committee will be filled by Mr. K. F. Nariman who is at present acting in Pt. Jawaharlal's place.—United Press.

### *B. B. & C. I. Union Secretary's Wife Searched*

(From A Correspondent.)

Mrs. Subhadra Shib Bishal, wife of Mr. Shib Bishal, Secretary of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Employees Union, who was going from Goregaon to Bandra was searched at the Bandra Station outside the platform by the Bandra Police on the 18th inst.

Nothing incriminating, it is stated, was found.


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SWASTIK TOILETRIES

# Record Crowd Sees Governor's Cup Run

## Hamra Nafea Triumphs Through Superior Staying Powers Over Classy Field

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

Ideal weather favoured Governor's Cup Day which attracted a record crowd. Pretty frocks and exquisite saris imparted a bright splash of colour to the usually drab surroundings. It was difficult to move about in the enclosures which were thronged with a bustling noise of the crowd, anxious to storm the totalisators.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Brabourne who drove to the course in State before the start of the third race, received a great welcome from the packed stands impressed by the brilliant pageantry. The distinguished guests were met by the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. in front of the grand stand and escorted to the Special Box in the Member's Enclosure.

At the end of the proceedings a severely chastened crowd wended its way home, wondering whether it was worthwhile to tempt Dame Fortune, who was in one of her sullen moods. In an attractive card of eight events only two favourites materialised. Trainer Kisha Bapu had the distinction of saddling two winners, both scoring at liberal odds.

Twenty-two runners lined up for the Governor's Cup, which provided one of the biggest surprises witnessed for many years. Hamra Nafea, an Arab mare with a great record at home slammed the opposition in effortless style, paying Rs. 240 for a win. On August 24 the nek-comer won the Dealer's Plate of 1-1|4 miles at her first attempt, but her subsequent efforts were the reverse of encouraging. Last week she failed to shine in the Beyrut Plate of 1 mile, and finished second last. Students of form left her severely alone on that poor showing. It was indeed surprising to find that Hamra Nafea had been transferred to Class I at the eleventh hour and was allowed to compete in the Governor's Cup, although her name did not figure in the list of final entries. Syed Fatah managed to hoodwink the touts who were not impressed with the mare's cup trials. That she was cleverly trained for the blue riband of Arab racing admits of no doubt, but her sensational victory beyond evoking surprise caused no enthusiasm o" any sort. Burn rode a well timed finish on Hamra Nafea beating Tamim and Fiery Face pointless in the run home. Legion of Honour and Jai Bhawani, the two best backed competitors were pumped out when the final test came. Lady Brabourne presented the valuable trophy to Mr. Syed Fatah at the conclusion of the race, Jockey Burn receiving a souvenir for his skilful reading effort. "Senex" of the "Bombay Chronicle" was the only tipster to select Hamra Nafea outright.

**Shaphir's Easy Win.**

The Aga Khan's Cup lacked interest when Mas d'Antibes was withdrawn at the last moment. To make matters wrose Star of Italy broke through the tapes, throwing C. Hoyt and careering round the course before he was caught.

Mr. Clifton had to use the flag to start the four runners left and Shaphir never left his backers in doubt about the result, the moment the field had covered a portion of the journey.

With Cook astride Diamond Shower captured the Aga Shamsuddin Plate in fluent style from Private Seal and Centoi. Heritage lately promoted could not even secure a place and I doubt whether the best was seen of Mr. Eve's gelding.

Brace did not ride Bedsocks to the best of his ability in the September Plate. After making the running the favourite had nothing in reserve to withstand the challenge of Talk, who stayed the course like a true son of Essenford.

The belated win of Leicester Lady in the Elgin Plate (Div. I.), caused much comment. The daughter of Pacific had so often disappointed that backers can be forgiven for giving her up as a bad job.

Ecclesiastic, the winner of Div. II. was another surprising winner. It is time the handicapper promoted this good looking son of Friar Marcus.

Adhba II, a rank outsider annexed Div: I of the Bedouin Plate, beating Vershan and Watchmaker very convincingly. Baden, the favourite flattered to deceive in the straight.

A close struggle saw Amir triumph over Imperial and Roj al Bahar in Div. II of the Bedouin Plate. Wilson rode a powerful finish on Mr. Khairaz's grey.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,700: Second Rs 600: Third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AMIR 8-4, Simpson ..... 1
Mr. Haji Rajub's IMPERIAL 8-4, Burn ..... 2
Mr. Abid Mahomed's ROJ AL BAHAR 7-6, Cook ..... 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Regent 7-7, J. O'Neale .. 4

Won by short head, head, one length.

Time: 1min. 21-4|5secs.

Not run: Eeda 8-7, and Wazir Pasha 7-13.

First Tote paid Rs. 84 for win; Rs. 23, Rs. 16 and Rs. 24 for places.

Favourite: Imperial 8-4

Winner trained by Owner.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Miss Lilavati Bhosle's LEICESTER LADY 7-5, Cook ..... 1
Mr. Diamond's DUNEDIN 8-9, Britt ..... 2
Mr. Eve's MISTY DAWN 9-4, Brace ..... 3
Mr. S.E. Pishori's Hero Worship 7-0, Davison ..... 4

Won by 2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths, 3|4 length.

Time: 1min. 54-1|5secs.

Not run: Alienist 9-1, The Earl 8-3.

First Tote paid Rs. 74 for win; Rs. 20, Rs. 14 and Rs. 31 for places.

Favourite: Dunedin 8-9.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner. Rs. 2,000: Second Rs. 600; Third Rs. 400. A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnsone's ECCLESIASTIC 9-0 Selby 1
H H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's MR. PIP 8-0 Graham 2
Mr. Kelso's PHARE. 8-11 C. Hoyt 3
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's KIRKIBOST 8-5 Simmons ..... 4

Won by 1|2 length, 2 1|2 lengths, 1 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute 54 4|5 seconds.

Not Run: Quick Image (8-11).

First Tote paid Rs. 51 for Win, Rs. 21, Rs. 33 and Rs. 25 for places.

Favourite Solar Barn.

Winner trained by E. Ringstead.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 Miles.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third, Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK 8-12 C. Hoyt ..... 1
Mr. Eve's BEDSOCKS 8-3 Brace 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 8-1 Marrable ..... 3
Mr. Diamond's GREEK GLEN 7-12 Davison ..... 4

Not Run:—Corcy 9-3, Widden Hill 9-1.

Won by 2 lengths, neck. 1|2 length.

Time.—2mins. 7secs.

First tote paid Rs. 98 for win and Rs. 35: Rs. 16. and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance 1-1/2 Miles.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. The Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I., G C I E. and Rs 12,750 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,500, Second, Rs. 2,500; Third Rs. 1,750.

For Horses. W. A. and C. reduced to 10 lbs.

Maharaja Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's SHAPHIR 9-0 Munro 1
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's CASTLETON 8-7 Britt 2
Maharaj Madan Singh's CORCY 9-0 Burn ..... 3
Mr. J. C. Sen's BIRTHDAY BOOK 9-2 Scanlan ..... 4

Not run:—Mas D'Antibes 8-12.

Won by 5 lengths, 7 lengths and 5 lengths.

Time.—2minutes 33-4|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 20 for win, and Rs. 12 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—Distance—R. C. . Distance.

A Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M C, and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund.

Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; Second, Rs. 2,000; Third. Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. Syed Fatah's HAMRA NAFEA 7-7 cd. 7-8 Burn 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's FIERY FACE 7-9 Simmons ..... 2
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's TAMIM 8-0 Brace 3
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 7-11 cd. 8-0 Selby ..... 4

All ran.

Won by 1-1|4 lengths, short-head, head.

Time:—3mins. 6secs.

First tote paid Rs. 240 for win, and Rs. 67, Rs. 94 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; Second, Rs. 2,000; Third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 8-2 Cook 1
Messrs. A. Hoyt and A. J. Hoyt's PRIVATE SEAL 8-3 M. Hoyt 2
Mr. Kelso's CENTOI 7-7 Whiteside ..... 3
Mr. Eve's HERITAGE 7-11 Brace 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 23 and Rs. 28 for places.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner. Rs. 3,500; Second, Rs. 1,100; Third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's ADHBA II 7-4 Graham ..... 1
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN 9-4 C. Coyt ..... 2
Mr. S. M. Khemara's WATCHMAKER 8-4 Marrable 3
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's WHITE FLOWER 9-0 Munro 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 300 for win, and Rs. 93, Rs. 59 and Rs. 52 for places.

Winner trained by Kisha Bapu.

---

One girl was killed and three men were seriously injured as the result of the collapse of a wall of an old building yesterday while it was being repaired in a mango tope in Srirangam Town.

VAPEX WILL STOP THAT COLD

A drop on your handkerchief, breathed often, carries healing vapours into the nose and throat, relieving congestion and killing the germs.



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# Occasional Comments By N. J.

## *Still They Come!*

Among the benefits of the British Rule in India which every schoolboy is asked to learn by heart, the one relating to the institution of the committee is not included. That is rather a pity, for the committee is the biggest gift of British statesmanship to India. Our unsophisticated ancestors had nothing to equal it, while India to-day is up to the neck in committees. And still they come! The latest one, is a one man show. That does not matter of course, for Sir Otto Niemeyer can emulate Louis XIV of France, and can say with perfect justification "L'comite, c'est moi!" (The committee? I am the committee!). And that is the beauty of the committee method starting with a unity, it can be stretched to infinity, like the new-fangled suit-cases which, according to the advts, can suit you for a trip to Brighton or to Timbuctoo. The simple principle is that they (both the suit-cases and the committees) can expand according to necessity. But while the former remains a suit-case still and all the time, the nomenclature of the latter undergoes a subtle sea-change according to circumstances. If it is a one-man show, they style him the Adviser or the Investigator; if the number of the members is less than half a dozen it is usually termed a Board. From half-a-dozen to a dozen members can be said to constitute a committee proper and puristic. Beyond that it grows into a Commission, whether of the Royal or the garden variety. And when the growing number of the committee develops it into a House of Babel, it is "ipso facto" glorified into a conference! The Indian Round Table Conference is the classic example of all time of the last-named species.

* * * *

## *Fiddling Neros*

I think it was Gladstone who wisely observed that a committee is the sovereign remedy for shelving inconvenient questions. It is verily the last refuge of distracted statesmen. 'Send it to a committee' always works like an Open Sesame to the thorniest problem. While the committee is in session they are safe. And, of course, the committee are the best judge of their own work—that is their trump card. They can follow their own methods, they can take their own time, and like ancient Indiamen their reports may come to port when they will. And often by the time their proceedings close, and the last T. A. bill is made, the problem which they were asked to investigate has either solved itself or become as dead as the Dodo. But sometimes very unfortunately, it does not, and then the good committee becomes uncomfortably conscious of whispers about Nero fiddling while Rome is burning. The League of Nations, for example, has to-day found to its infinite chagrin that all its ratiocination and tergiversation of the last six months has been of no avail. Mussolini is yet straining at his leash and Abyssinia still growling in its manger, and the newspapers are hard put to it to sustain their reader's interest. I for one, have become heartily sick of it all, and would be honestly glad if they fight it out at last. Perhaps, we may find after all that the bark has been worse than the bite. Admirers of the committee system can, of course, hail the present "non-possumus" position, as the triumph of their method. For has not the League been trying all those months for arriving at a solution through its various committees? After having experimented—like your Bombay Cotton figure gambler,—with all other numbers, we find that the Committee of Five has at last delivered the goods "sub rosa" to the parties concerned. And though it will probably require another committee to consider their replies, still for small mercies let us be thankful pro tem.

* * * *

## *Their Patron Saint*

The good monkey, who as you know, acted as the committee for the cats, is the patron saint of all Committee members. But though few committees have been able to remove the bone (or the cheese) of contention with such masterly success, their efforts are always directed towards that ideal consummation. And even if they find a unanimous decision impossible, they have full liberty to issue a majority and a minority report, besides as many minutes of dissent as there are members. And though it may leave the confusion worse confounded, the committee have the satisfaction of having discharged their duties to the best of their lights, and at least some of them may confidently look ahead to the next—committee.

* * * *

## *Price Of Swarajya*

Though committees can be classified into the standing and the sitting ones (not to talk of those sleeping), the committee of every would-be member's dream is the one which is moving. What a joy unalloyed it is to go from place to place, in reserved compartments and be feted and feasted everywhere! The Round Table Conferences with their various offshoots, will ever be remembered as the millenniums of committees. Never have there been such shiploads of committee members carried across the seas to serve their lands. Many of those who knew Dorchester only in their geography, and had read of Savoy only in their history, experienced for the first time what those places really feel like! And if the Indian tax-payer grumbled a little, he ought to know that Swarajya has its price. Don't ask how much? That will require another committee to find out!

The committee, however, can often be a bugbear to a member of legislature, whose bill has gone to a Select Committee. (The 'Select' of course is merely a concession to the "amour propre" of its members). That body often works as the watch's cauldron, and so transmutes the poor member's legislative offspring, that its own parent is sometimes unable to recognise it afterwards. This, however, is possibly all that can be said against a committee.

* * * *

## *Stepping Stones*

The committee has often served as the stepping-tone to eminence. To start at the top, Lord Linlithgow the next Viceroy, won his spurs as the chairman of the Indian Agricultural Commission. That above everything else sent his number up in the last viceregal race. Mr. Butler, the present Under-Secretary of State for India also, first came into prominence as a member of the Indian Franchise Committee. It may be recalled again that India's 'good friend' Mr. Ramsay Macdonald first made his acquaintance with this country as the member of a Royal Commission. That time, being a long way from the Premiership, he wrote a certain book which, though he has conveniently forgotten it, will, I rather fancy, be duly quoted by Chitragupta, who according to Hindu mythology is the legal remembrancer of the Almighty. There is also a Simla Chaprasi who is the despair and the envy of his fellow-chaprasis, for it is his proud boast that he has ministered to every Royal Commission which has come to India during the last thirty years. But the report that for his long meritorious services, he will be offered a membership of some committee lacks confirmation.

Though thus a committee generally makes a name, it may on rare occasions mar it as well. Sir John Simon, I guess, does not retain exactly happy memories of his chairmanship of the ill-fated Indian Statutory Commission. But the failure of the Chairman was more than made up by the success of his Secretary, for Sir Joseph Bhore was soon after made an executive councillor chiefly on the strength of his work with that commission. And so three cheers for all past, present and future committees, commissions and conferences!!


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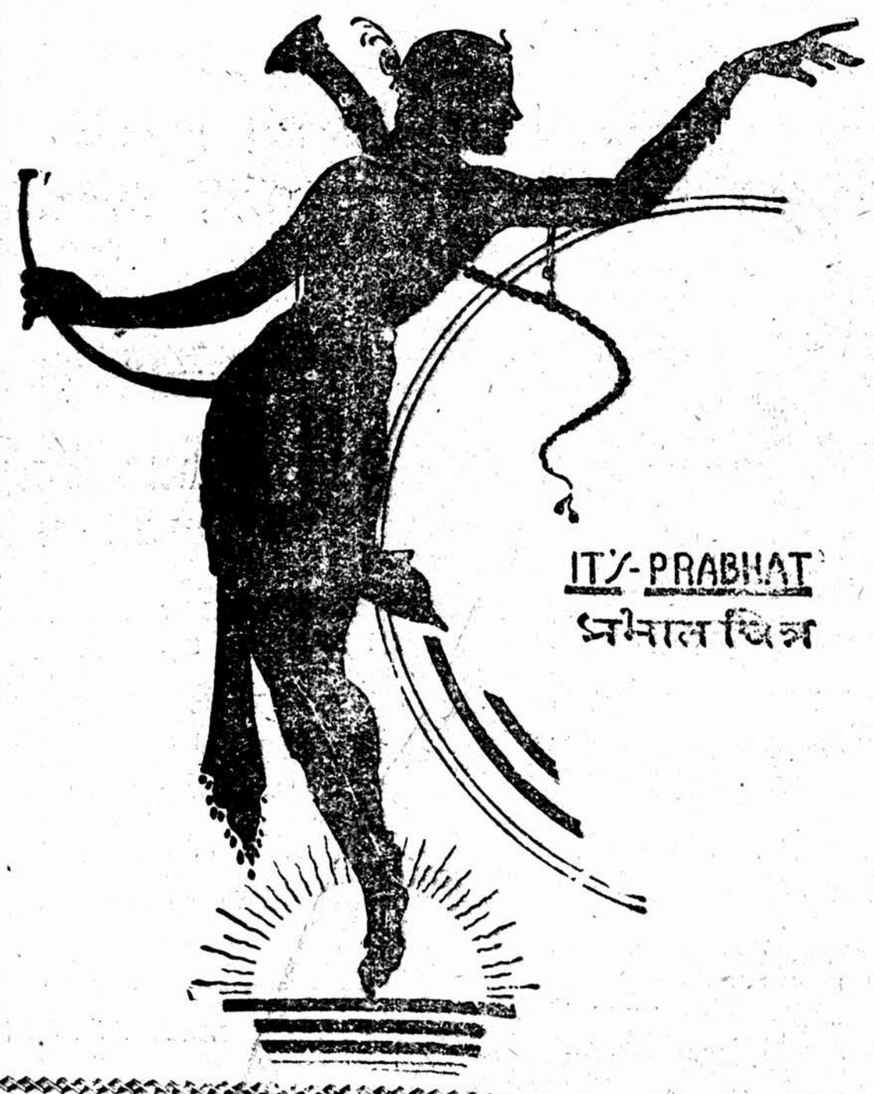

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BUASAHEB & others.

Story by:
K. NARAYAN KALE

Hindi Dialogues by:
PT NAROTTAM VYAS.

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अभिमान चित्र

# BENGAL CONGRESS RIVALRY TO END

## Subhas Bose's Suggestion And Its Sequel

## NEW EXECUTIVE TO BE ELECTED

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The "United Press" understands that with a view to bringing about unity between the two groups of Congress workers of this province and more intensive Congress propaganda as suggested by Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, the prominent member of the Executive Council of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee who met last night at Dr. B. C. Roy's place have decided that the members of Dr. Roy's party who are now in control of the B.P.C.C. Executive would resign in a body and invite the Congressmen of Bengal to elect a new Executive.—United Press.

### *His Seventh Conviction*

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 20.

Two years rigorous imprisonment and to report daily to police until two years after release was the heavy sentence pronounced yesterday by City Magistrate Mr. Fernandez against Ismail Kassum on a charge of stealing purse from a shop counter. Accused had six previous convictions.

### *BRIEF SITTING OF COUNCIL OF STATE*

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Four bills as passed in the Assembly and two motions were passed by the Council of State to-day in a brief sitting lasting 17 minutes. They are amending Bills to the Army Act, Provincial Small Causes Courts Act and Provincial Insolvency Act.

The two motions are for the election of a member each to serve on the Standing Committee of Posts and Telegraphs Department and Central Advisory Board of Education.

The Council then adjourned till Monday when the certified Criminal Law Amendment Bill will be taken into consideration.—A. P.

### *Reserve Bank Office Goes To Calcutta*

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Governor's office of the Reserve Bank will be transferred from Bombay to Calcutta from October 1, Sir Sikanda Hyat Khan, Deputy Governor, being in charge. Sir Sikandar's departure for London to take charge of the London office of the Reserve Bank is postponed till November due to his illness.—United Press.

### HARRIS SHIELD TOURNAMENT

A cricket match was played between the Bai Lilavanti High School and the Fellowship School in the II round of the Harris Shield Tournament on the Wilson College pitch on the 18th instant. The former won in the 1st innings

SCORES:—

Fellowship School 1st innings—69

Fellowship School 2nd innings—76 (for 6 wickets)

Lilavanti High School 1st innings—135.

### All Quiet In Diarh State

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The disturbance in the Diarh State has subsided and the Nawab has completely regained his control over the State.

Nawab's brother Alamzeb is reported to have fled to some village in a remote part of the State and is lying low.—United Press.

# MYSOREAN CYCLIST'S AMBITION

## Wants To Tour World Having Pedalled 8,298 Miles In India

A Mysorean youth, who finished his All-India cycle tour recently and has been contemplating going on a world tour is just now in Bombay.

The youth, Mr. M. S. Rama-

MR. M. S. RAMANATHAN

nathan, is the grandson of the late Mr. Venkatakrishnayya, the Grand Old Man of Mysore. He was in the Mysore Police Force before he started on an All-India cycle tour on November 3, last year.

He has visited all the important places in India, beginning from the Madras Presidency. He has so far covered 8,293 miles in 129 cycling days.

The family of Venkatakrishnayya, is known to every Mysorean for its efforts towards social reform in the State and Kanarese journalism.

Mr. Ramanathan told a "Chronicle" representative that once while in the Punjab he covered a distance of 172 miles from Lahore to Rawalpindi in a single stretch of 16 hours' cycling, breaking his own previous record of covering 143 miles at a stretch from Cawnpore to Jhansi in 12½ hours.

Relating one of his exciting experiences he said that a big black scorpion bit him while he was taking rest during his tour in the Central Provinces. The scorpion-bite which was considered to be very dangerous was cured after 24 hours by a "brahmachari."

**Wanted To Go To The Yard**

Ramanathan started on his cycle tour with the intention of going to Europe after finishing his tour in India. After completing his tour of all the European countries he wanted to go to Scotland Yard and get himself trained in the line to which he belonged in his State, before returning to India. While in Kashmir he corresponded with the Mysore State and also with the Department to which he belonged but both of them turned a deaf year to entreaties to send him as their representative to Scotland Yard.

He is now returning to the State with the intention of creating a record in endurance cycling. He seems to be confident to persuade the Government to send him to England for training in the New Scotland Yard.

# *FOOTBALL CONFERENCE CALLED OFF*

## *W. I. F. A.'s Move To Wreck Programme*

(From A Correspondent.)

DARBHANGA, Sept. 21.

The Joint Honorary Secretaries Indian Football Association have issued the following communiques in regard to the proposed Football Federation Conference. "President elect of the Football Federation Conference, Hon'ble Raja Sir M. N. Ray Chowdhury of Santosh, President, Bengal Legislative Council and of Indian Football Association arrived here with Bengal delegates Messrs. S. N. Banerjee, Bar.-at-Law and P. Gupta.

"Contrary to all expectations and best interest of football some delegates lead by Mr. E. J. Turner of W. I. F. A. deliberately attempted to wreck the programme that was drawn up by I. F. A. as conveners and Maharajakumar of Darbhanga as host.

"Bengal delegates and few other delegates including Mr. Maitra of Bombay wired not to proceed with the conference and the conveners were thus obliged to call off the conference."

# SAMACHAR LUCKY NUMBER SCHEME

## Mr. Mooljee Asoo Gets Rs. 100

**Mr. Mooljee Asoo of Shah Ramjee Asoo Nathoo & Co., Grain Merchants of Moombadevi Trust Chawl, Kandawadi, has sold his copy bearing Number 470567 of the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition for Rs. 100.**


**Two Lovers breaking the shackles**

and thus free in the

infinite blue of Divine Love!!

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# Figure It Out Competition

## RESULTS

## First Prize Rs. 500

**There was only one all correct Entry and therefore the first prize of Rs. 500/- is given to the undermentioned successful competitor.**

C. ISMAIL, Sultan Mansion, 4th Floor, Dongri, BOMBAY 9.

## Second Prize Rs. 200

**The second prize of Rs. 200 is divided equally among the following six successful competitors, who submitted solutions with two mistakes each getting Rs. 33-6-0**

1. N. H. D. MADAYAT,
Mahomedan Soda Factory,
GONDAL.

2. T. B. RELVANI, Advocate,
Sion, BOMBAY.

3. ABDUL SATAR MAHOMED DAYAL.
Turkoshi Plain.
GONDAL.

4. M. H. RAHMAN SADIQ,
C/o. S. M. Amin & Bros.,
298 Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY.

5. HAJI RAZAK HAJI HASAM,
Gundala Street, GONDAL.

6. K. P. PATERIYA,
House No. 83,
Maratal,
JUBBULPORE.

## Third Prize Rs. 100

**The Third Prize of Rs. 100/- is divided equally among the following three successful competitors with three mistakes each getting Rs. 33-6-0**

1. HIRJI UMARSHI BHANSALI,
Satarachand Premchand & Co.,
Dana Bunder,
Kurla Street,
BOMBAY 9.

2. MAHOMED ISMAIL MASTER,
Agripada Police Station
BOMBAY 11.

3. G. B. RELVANI,
Sion,
BOMBAY.

## Consolation Prizes Rs. 200

**Consolation prize of Rs. 5/- is given to each of the following forty competitors**

1. CHABILDAS HARIBHOY CHAMPANERIA,
Malav Talao, BULSAR.
2. ABA VITHAL,
C/o. The Hirji Mills,
Throsal Dept.,
LOWER PAREL.
3. MARCUS C. FERNANDES.
Railway Quarters No. 574,
KALYAN.
4. GODREJ DHUNJISHAW MEHTA,
Plot No. 781.
Parsi Colony, DADAR.
5. Y. M. SETH.
C/o. M. C. Abowath,
71, 28th Street,
RANGOON.
6. GUNAVANTI GOPALDAS KAPADIA,
19. Post Office Lane,
Kalbadevi. BOMBAY 2.
7. AKBARALI ABDULALI LOKHUNDWALLA,
Nahani Bazaar,
PALANPUR.
8. P. A. KHARAS.
C/o. The Punjab National Bank Ltd.,
FORT.
9. RADHALAL GIRDHSHANKER THAKKAR,
Karbhari Kacheri,
BAHUCHARAJI.
10. MRS. SHAMTA NATHARAI,
4, Contractor Building,
Cadell Road,
DADAR.
11. HIRANAND SAIGAL,
Kattra Khusabian,
Maghiana (Jhang),
PUNJAB.
12. MAGANLAL JETHALAL PATEL,
C/o. Jayantilal & Bros.,
Saraswati Nivas,
French Bridge, DADAR.
13. B. K. MADGAOKAR,
17 Mathew Road
BOMBAY.
14. NAROTAMDAS VIKAMSHI,
C/o. The Bombay Stationary Mart,
Victoria Building,
BOMBAY.
15. K. R. PUSALKAR.
Mathura Bhuvan,
DADAR.
16. G. P. KAPADIA,
45, Apollo Street,
FORT.
17. LALJEE MORARJEE VED,
NAVAPURA.
Anjar (CUTCH).
18. SORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE, MARFATIA.
C/o. The Hirjee Mills,
Weaving Dept.,
LOWER PAREL.
19. B. G. V. SUBRAMANIAM,
C/o. Matron, Osmania Hospital,
HYDERABAD (Dn.)
20. HARIPRASAD PANCHOLY,
Mehta Pole,
Raipur.
AHMEDABAD.
21. M. H. PARIKH,
34-36. FULGALI.
BHULESHWAR.
22. R. R. AGNIHOTRI,
City College.
NAGPUR.
23. RUSTOM B. JOSHI,
638. Parsee Colony,
DADAR.
24. G. B. DADHE,
C/o. Rede,
BARSEE.
25. MISS MOTI P. DALAL,
"Sea Breeze".
B. J. Road.
BANDRA.
26. J. N. BHATT,
C/o. Harbhole Cycle & Light Stores,
Bedi Gate,
JAMNAGAR.
27. VIRJI MITHA,
Residency.
RAJKOT.
28. MISS A. SAROJA,
D/2 S. I. Building,
MATUNGA.
29. BRAHAMBHATT SHANTILAL DATRAMBHOY,
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30. MISS BANU KAIKHUSROO, GAE,
262 Lohar Street,
DHOBI TALAO.
31. ABDUL LATIFF,
C/o. Shan Shaiboo Avliangol,
63, Papanasam Road,
VALANGAMAN.
32. JAGMOHANLAL.
C/o. The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,
FORT.
33. A. SATAR ADAMJEE,
C/o. S. H. Aziz,
Midsugda (B. N. RLY.)
34. MRS. R. D'SOUZA.
C/o. A. L. D'Souza,
16C, Mori Road.
MAHIM.
35. SHANTILAL HARILAL MEHTA,
Jivamehta's Kacheri,
PALANPUR.
36. VALJEE DANABHOY.
Opp. Khimnath Mandir,
Mahuva Bunder,
(KATHIAWAR.)
37. S. A. IBRAHIM,
Cutlery Shop.
Bid Bazaar,
BHUJ.
38. HARGOVIND HARISHANKER JOSHI.
Commerce Office,
Mahuwa,
(KATHIAWAR.)
39. MISS PEERBHOY,
Mulchand Bhuvan,
Walkeshwar Road,
BOMBAY.
40. S. RAO.
Lohar Bagh Cantts.,
SITAPUR.

### CORRECT SOLUTION.

| Illustrations | Illustrations |
|---|---|
| A | 14 |
| B | 6 |
| C | 3 |
| D | 4 |
| E | 10 |
| F | 7 |
| G | 13 |
| H | 2 |
| I | 1 |
| J | 12 |
| K | 9 |
| L | 11 |
| M | 16 |
| N | 18 |
| O | 17 |
| P | 8 |
| Q | 15 |
| R | 5 |

# NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS DOWN

## Increased Southern Offerings And Hedge Selling

### GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER DULL

### Wheat Quiet But Linseed And Jute Steady

BOMBAY, Sept. 21.

**On Saturday cross-rates moved within a narrow range.**

**NEW YORK COTTON EASY**

**New York cotton opened quiet and thereafter eased off on increasing southern offerings and liquidation owing to the subsidence of the war-scare.**

**GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER DULL**

**London gold was firm but silver was dull.**

**WHEAT QUIET BUT LINSEED STEADY**

**Wheat was quiet on account of the war scare dying down. Linseed and jute however ruled steady.**

**N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET**

**The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was quiet.**

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Sept. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 10.57 |
| To-day's opening | 10.53 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's closing | 10.46 |
| Difference | —.11 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.96 |
| To-day's opening | 5.92 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's closing | 5.98 |
| Difference | +.02 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 207-8

### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 21.

Cotton after early steadiness developed considerable easiness on weekend liquidation and increased southern offerings coupled with hedge selling. With the subsidience of the war scare speculative buying was entirely absent as a result of which prices gave way under selling pressure with the support entirely lacking.

Trading in October opened at 10.53 i.e. 4 points lower than previous closing. The market was somewhat active on steadiness of Liverpool but later eased under hedging and southern offerings with October falling to 10.49 and with renewed selling October finally closed at 10.46 with a decline of 11 points.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 21.

**The following were the opening ranges:—**

October (10.72/10.72) 10.53/10.53
December (10.75/10.73) 10.57/10.57
January (10.79/10.79) 10.61/10.61

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

**The following were the rates at 12-15 p m**

American October (6.03) 5.98
American December (5.94) 5.88
Egyptian October (8.00) 8.13
Egyptian November (8.02) 8.15

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 21.

**Broach A/M moved between Rs. 207-8 and Rs. 210-8 at night. The rate at 10-15 p.m. was Rs. 208-12 although New York closing futures were 11 point down.**

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 21.

**Silver opened quiet at Rs. 66/13, 67 and 67/4. The market was quiet in the absence of any important activity with traders watching political developments abroad but later some improvement followed on steadiness of London and prices closed steady at Rs. 67/0 67/3 and 67/8.**

**Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/15/9, 35/0/3 and 35/0/9. Trading was quite featureless owing to narrow exchange movements on the foreign market. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/0/6, 35/1/0 and 35/1/6.**

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

#### Latest Quotations

**T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON**

New York, Sept. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.91 1/4 |
| To-day's opening | 4.91 3/8 |
| To-day's closing | 4.91 3/8 |

**T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK**

London, Sept. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.91 13/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.91 3/8 |
| To-day's closing | 4.91 3/16 |
| Difference | —.00 5/8 |

**FRANC RATE**

London, Sept. 21.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 74.68 |
| To-day's opening | 74.65 |
| To-day's closing | 74.59 |
| Difference | —.09 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 21.

The London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 3/8 and then improved to 4.91 7/8 on some support subsequently rising to 4.91 3/16.

Franc opened at 74.65 and then improved to 74.66 but later eased to 74.59.

**LONDON SILVER**

London, Sept. 21.

The market was quiet.

| | Last price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 29 5/16d | 29 1/4d. |
| Forward | 29 3/8d | 29 1/4d. |

**LONDON GOLD**

London, Sept. 21.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-4) £7-1-5

**DISCOUNTS**

London, Sept. 21.

**3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent**

**4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent.**

**6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent**

**CROSS RATES**

London, Sept. 21. 3-30 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) | 1-6 1/8 |
| Paris on Bombay (5.64 3/8) | 5.63 1/8 |
| New York on Bombay (37.34) | 37.18 |
| Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) | 0.93 1/2 |
| London on Shanghai (1-6 3/4) | 1-6 9/16 |
| London on Milan (60.25) | 60.43 |
| London on Kobe (1-2 1/32) | 1-2 1/16 |

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 21.

The following were the closing rates:—

General Motor (unquoted) dol 43 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 19 5/8) dol 20 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 45 1/4) dol 44 3/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 110 3/4) unquoted.

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October at 77 1/4 and December 75 1/4. There was nothing particularly important to stir the market as a result of which operations to-day were quiet.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 21.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.98 1/8. Prices eased on commission house and liquidation with war scare dying down.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 21.

**The rates at 3-30 p m. were as follows.**

**METALS.**

Tin (£226 3/4 buyers £227 sellers. Steady) £226 3/4 buyers £227 sellers. Irregular) closed.

Linseed (£16 1/2 buyers £16 5/8 sellers Steady) closed.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 3/4 to £39 1/2 closed.

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

**SILVER CABLES**

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The following cable information was received from London to night:—

"America bought. India bought and sold. Speculators sold. Market quiet".

**TEA.**

Indian Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Indian Pekoe higher (2-7) 2-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

**JUTE**

September October New Crop (£17 1/4 sellers) £17 1/2 sellers.

Dunlop September (£20 sellers) £20 sellers.

Lightning September (£18 1/4 sellers) £18 1/4 sellers.

**RUBBER.**

Spot (5 7/16 paid and buyers) 5 9/16 paid and sellers.

Forward (5 1/2 paid and value) 5 5/3 paid and sellers.

**LINSEED.**

Linseed Bombay September/October (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Sept-Oct. (£12 3/8 paid) £12 1/2 sellers.

Linseed La Plata September (£10 sellers) £10 1/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 1/8 sellers) £14 sellers.

**BROWN BOLD LINSEED**
**May 1936 Delivery.**

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept. 21.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Rates at 9-0 a.m. | 7 5 6 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 7 4 3 |
| Rates at 3-0 p.m. | 7 4 6 |
| Rates at 5-0 p.m. | 7 4 3 |
| Rates at 6-0 p.m. | |
| Rates at 8-0 p.m. | |
| Rates at 10-0 p.m. | |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

#### Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 21.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat September | 4 5 0 |
| Wheat May | 4 8 9 |
| Linseed May | 6 15 9 |
| Linseed May | 7 4 5 |

The tone was steady.

### WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Fairly good selection was sold readily
Greasy Lowest (0-9) 0-8 1/2
Greasy Higher (1-7) 1-7
Scoured Lower (1-4 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Scoured Higher (2-2) 2-0 1/2

### DISCOUNT RATES STEADY

#### Commodities Quiet

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept 21.

**On the money market, with European disturbing factors still holding the field the demand for short loans remained small and discounts after weakness developed steadier disposition on the result latest treasury bill allotments were much in accordance with markets expectations.**

**In commodities weat and maize were quiet and a rather easier on weekend prifit-taking. Hemp and Sisal both advanced sharply on active demand.**

**On exchanges the general demand for dollars continued with all currencies very sensitive to rumours and reports regarding the present political tension.**

**Wall Street opened irregular.**


LOSING HAIR

Before using Vitex

After using Vitex

GROW HAIR IN ABUNDANCE THIS EASY WAY.

Vitex based on the recent discoveries of a French authority is a definite hair food that strengthens and stimulates hair roots into vigorous growing activity. Invaluable where hair have been lost through illness or any other cause. It grows soft, luxuriant hair irrespective of age or sex within an incredibly short time.

Rs. 5 per bottle

VITEX
HAIR ROOT VITALIZER
GOES TO THE ROOT OF HAIR TROUBLE

Pearline Beauty Products (Paris)
Rahman Bldg., Churchgate St., Fort Bombay.
Available at all leading Chemists.
Wholesale Stockists:—
Chimanlal Vadilal & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
Poona: Khemchand Dayalji & Sons, 538, Centre Street, Camp.

TO-DAY (SUNDAY), at 4 P.M. Sjt. K.F. NARIMAN, Mayor of Bombay, and President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will perform the Opening Ceremony of the Office Premises of

THE GENERAL BIMA AGENCIES

16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Chief Agents for the Bombay Presidency of

THE BHARATI BIMA Ltd.

The Insurance Company which stands for the people and by the people and which was opened by the President of the Indian National Congress.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD.

Bharati Bima is THE COMPANY with special features of maximum service to the Policy-holders;

The ONLY COMPANY to introduce UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE for the Policy Holders.

The Company with extended Assurance covering risk even up to the maturity of endowment.

WHAT MORE CAN ONE EXPECT?

Right men have chances to be Agents, Organisers, Inspectors on Commission or Salary basis and full pension after seven years' service.

Apply to:—
THE GENERAL BIMA AGENCIES,
16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Opp. Imperial Bank).

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 21

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 205/4 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 205/12. At this level there was some profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs. 204/12. Later on there was some buying and prices improved to Rs. 205/4. The market was steady and there was further buying which improved prices to Rs. 206/12. Liverpool opened at a declined of 4 points and prices declined to Rs. 205/12 on realising. At this level there was renewed buying and prices advanced to Rs. 207/4 on active buying. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M. | 206 | 6 | 0 |
| Oomra D/J. | 188 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal D/J. | 140 | 12 | 0 |

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 21

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 157/158 |
| Bengal Fine | 150/152 |
| Bengal F G | 146/147 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 150/152 |
| Sindh-Punjab F G | 146/147 |
| Wardha-Hingt | 212/213 |
| Nagpur/Savner | 215/217 |
| Pundhurna | 205/207 |
| Yeotmal | 202/204 |
| Arvi | 202/204 |
| Ellichpur | 199/202 |
| Berar | 199/202 |
| Khamgaon | 199/202 |
| Mulkapur | 197/199 |
| Khandesh | 197/199 |
| Jalna/Sailu | 197/199 |
| Burwah/Sanavad | 197/199 |
| Broach Fine | 225/230 |
| Punjab/American | 230/235 |
| Punjab/American mix | 215/220 |
| Cambodia | 285 |
| Cambodia 2nd crop | 245/250 |
| Compta Good | 240/245 |
| Bagalkot | 235/240 |
| Western | 235/245 |
| Kampala | 345 |
| Busoga | 342 |
| Jinja | 330 |
| New Manza | 313 |

## INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept 21

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

| In full-pressed bales | Since 1st Sept Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | ... | 190 |
| Central India | ... | 221 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 30 | 246 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | | |
| Berar | ... | 305 |
| Total Oomras | 30 | 962 |
| Dholera | ... | 1,722 |
| N W Provinces | 119 | 297 |
| Rajputana | 48 | 411 |
| Sind-Punjab | ... | 1,526 |
| Broach | ... | 89 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | ... | 81 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 205 | 1,187 |
| Cocoanada | | |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | ... | 692 |
| Persian | | |
| American | ... | 1,165 |
| Egyptian and African | ... | 6,927 |
| Total | 402 | 15,059 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

| In full-pressed bales. | 1st Sept to 19th Sept Yesterday. | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 411 | 13,996 |
| Japan and China | 8,604 | 13,038 |
| Coast Ports | ... | 1,112 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 8,192 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 13,483 |
| Total | 9,015 | 49,821 |

## BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 21

Java ready Rs. 13-15-6
S S Begum Rs. 4-3-6
A/S Shipment Rs. 4-2-9
O/D shipment Rs. 4-3-3
J/M shipment Rs. 4-4-0
Ready Kesar Rs. 14-6-0
Saraya ready Rs. 13-15-0

## NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Sept 20

December 2.51 plus 01
March 2.14 plus 02
May 2.18 plus 01
July plus 02

## CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 20

September 0.99 1/4c
December 1.00 1/8c.
May 1.00 1/2c.

# GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Sept 21

The local silver market was quiet to-day with some selling by Ahmedabad operator. Prices opened at Rs. 67/1 and declined to Rs. 66/12. Later on the market was steady. There was some selling in gold and prices after opening at Rs. 35/1 declined to Rs. 35. The undertone was quiet but steady.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready silver | 66 | 10 | 0 |
| 1st settlement | 66 | 13 | 0 |
| 2nd settlement | 67 | 2 | 0 |
| Ready gold | 34 | 15 | 9 |
| 1st settlement | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| 2nd settlement | 35 | 0 | 3 |

## MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Sept 20

September 66.50 plus 40
December 66.70 plus 30
March 67.10 plus 40

## GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept 21

Since Great Britain went off the gold standard, Bombay has shipped Rs. 2,44,19,51,482 worth of gold to foreign countries.

To-day's shipment amounted to Rs. 75,69,401.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Sept 21

London market—
Standard Copper Cash buyers £34-11-3
Standard Copper Cash sellers £34-12-6
Standard Copper 3 months £35
Electrolytic £39-10-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 32-8-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-8-0
Tone: Very firm.

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Sept 18

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—The India Bazaars, China and general speculators bought and sold, buying orders from these quarters predominating. The revival of speculative interest was doubtless due to a general disposition to purchase commodities and an inclination habitually attendant upon rumours and fears of War. The developments in the international situation, acting directly as above and indirectly through exchange fluctuations, seems likely to continue to influence the course of prices, but to bring about any really wide movement will be necessary some other factor of which there is at present still no indication."—Reuter.

## COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 19th September 278 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 14,657 bales.
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 47,925 bales
Less 33,268 bales

# MONEY MARKET

## Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 21.

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/April
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May/Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 to Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Mar/Dec
NEW YORK—
B C Rate 272 3/4
Banks selling T T 270 3/4
Banks buying T T 268
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/2
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 138 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 104
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 1/4 20th instant
Hongkong/London 2/1 3/16 21st instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/4 21st instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/16 21st instant
Java/London 7.25 21st instant
London/Paris 74.68 20th instant
London/Belgium 29.16 1/2 20th instant
London/Switzerland 15.14 1/4 20th instant
London/Italy 60.37 20th instant
London/Berlin 12.23 20th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 20th instant
London/New York 4.91 13/16 20th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.23 1/2 20th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-1-0 19th instant £7-1-4 20th instant
Silver London Ready 29 3/16 19th instant 29 5/16 20th instant
Silver London Forward 29 1/4 19th instant 29 3/8 20th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 19th instant 65 5/8 20th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 19th instant 5/8 per cent 20th instant
London discount 6 mos 3/4 per cent 19th instant 3/4 per cent 20th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

## COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
October 157 December 132 January 132 March 129 May 126 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/4
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1936 205/8 Liverpool May 1936 5.88 Rs. 51 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 205/8 New York May 10.77 Rs. 38 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/4

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 21

3 per cent 1951/54 97
3 per cent 1941 101/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N 88/9
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103
4 per cent 1943 107
4 per cent 1960/70 105/2
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/5

TAXFREE.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 116
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B.D.L. 100/10

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 101/8
5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 111/8
6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 124
6 per cent K P T 1956 124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 88 and advanced to Rs. 88/12 on buying by Calcutta operators.

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 20

Broach A/M 1936 opening 205 1/2; highest 208 1/2; lowest 204 1/2; closing 208
Oomra D/J opening 188; highest 189; lowest 186 1/4; closing 189
Bengal D/J opening 140; highest 142; lowest 139 1/4; closing 141 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 26
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 12

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept 20

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 78 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 91
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 103 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 106
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 110
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 114
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 103 1/2
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 100 1/4
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan New 3 dis.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 81
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 101 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 102

## WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST: Generally fair.
CENTRAL: Generally fair
WEST: Partly scattered showers

## LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 20

October 79 1/2d.
December 77 1/2d
March 75 1/2d.


3rd WEEK

'Undoubtedly, a Great Picture India has Ever Produced!'

So Says the Film-Critic of "Times of India" (20th Sept. '35)

It's heavenly Music!
It's wonderful and enchanting photography!
It's appealing technique!

A Melodrama of two broken hearts—who were the victims of dreadful ways of Society.

Means
A Successful Social Hit

Produced by
NEW THEATRES LTD.
(CALCUTTA).

DEVDAS

*Director*—Sjt. P. BARUA.

*Starring;*
SAIGAL, JAMUNA, RAJKUMARI, K. C. DEY, P. SANYAL.

SARAD BABU'S
Great novel immortalised in celluloid.

TIME: 5-30, 8, 10-30 P. M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 3 P. M.

MINERVA Talkies Lamington Road.

Direction:— Western India Theatres, Ltd.

# Jawaharlal To Be Congress President?

## MAN OF THE HOUR

## Mahatma Gandhi Definitely Favours Choice

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

PATNA: Sept. 21.

With reference to the Presidentship of the next Session of the Indian National Congress, enquiries made here reveal that the matter was informally considered at some length at Wardha on the occasion of the last meeting of the Congress Working Committee there, and that Mahatma Gandhi was consulted about the matter, and asked to give his opinion on it.

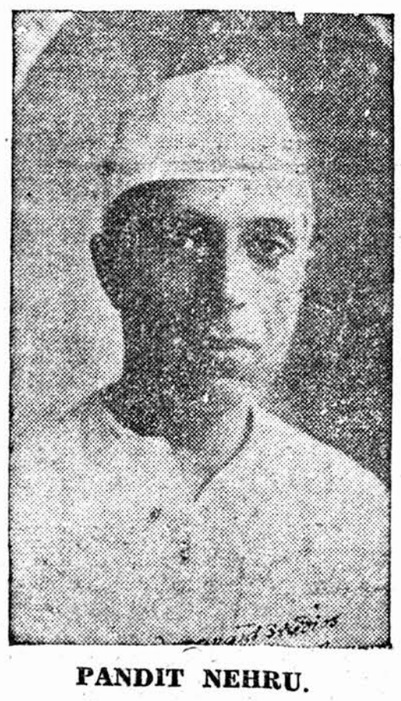
It appears that Gandhiji is definitely in favour of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru being called upon to shoulder the responsibility, and this view is believed to be shared by other prominent leaders as well.

The latter are reported to be of the view that, while Babu Rajendra Prasad has, in spite of his weak health, maintained brilliantly the position and prestige of the Congress by strenuous work he has put in, it is necessary that his successor should be one who can be expected to keep together the conflicting elements in the Congress.

From all points of view, it is felt that Pandit Jawaharlal is the only personality who can be expected to shoulder the burden of the present situation in the country.

It appears further that Doctor Ansari had written suggesting Sjt. Rajagopalachari being nominated for the presidentship, but his withdrawal from active public work did not permit of the matter being pursued further.

Mahatma Gandhi's view, however, is believed to be that Pt. Jawaharlal should, in any case, be the President of the Congress.



PANDIT NEHRU.

## MADRAS—CALCUTTA 'PHONE SERVICE

MADRAS, Sept. 20.

Direct telephone service between Madras and Calcutta is likely to be opened for service in about a fortnight.

The line is practically ready but the service is held up for want of a repeater at Cuttack. This is expected to arrive in a few days and immediately after it is installed the services will be opened.

At present Madras and Calcutta are linked by telephone Via Bombay.—United Press.

## HUNT FOR LOST 'PLANE

### Capt. Pulford Believed To Be Somewhere In Delta Region

RANGOON, September 21.

The search 'plane piloted by captains Cox and Arthur again left this morning at 6-30 to trace the lost De Havilland. Visibility in the coastal area is reported to be hitherto fair in the absence of rain.

Capt. Cox, therefore, may fly low to locate the machine.

It is conjectured that Capt. Fulford could not have flown too far in any direction from Bassein as he had petrol supply only for 125 miles. He, with two other 'planes, was following the coastal route and so it is presumed that he will be somewhere in the Delta region between Pagoda Point, Yandoon and Myaungmya.

The Commissioner, Irrawaddy Division, and the Deputy Commissioner, Myaungmya, have been instructed to do the needful.—A P.

### VICEROY'S 'QUAKE FUND

SIMLA, Sept. 20.

The Viceroy's Earthquake Fund totals Rs. 41,41,216-14-6 and £392-13-4.—United Press.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister of Education, will leave Poona for Belgaum on Saturday, September 28 and return on Monday, September 30.

## GIVE FIT REPLY TO GOVERNMENT

### Bengal Leaders Favour Subhas Bose For Honour Instead Of Jawaharlal

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The recent visit of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. S. Rajagopalachariar to Wardha and press speculations thereon, have served to bring the question of election of the President of the next Congress session into prominence among Congress circles all over the country.

The Bengal Congress leaders who are here just now in connection with the Assembly session, appear to be very keen that this highest honour in the gift of the nation should now go to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who, according to them, satisfies all tests that one would like to apply for election to such exalted office.

Without meaning least disrespect to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru whose name is already being prominently mentioned in some quarters in this connection, it is claimed that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's election on this occasion would, besides giving a fitting reply to the Government in face of the persistent incarceration to which he has been subjected, perhaps make it less difficult for him to return to this country from his virtual exile in Europe.

**Sympathy With Bengal**

It is also argued that Mr. Bose's election would signify in a marked degree the sympathy of the rest of India with Bengal in severe ordeals through which she has been passing for the last few years.

Another very substantial argument advanced in support of Mr. Bose is that he would be able to give the country a bold and new lead which is so badly needed at such a critical juncture, with his valuable and intimate experiences of European countries in this period of transition.

The "United Press" understands that Congress leaders of other provinces are disposed to welcome the election of Mr. Bose as President if the country calls upon him to do so.—United Press.

## FRESH START FOR DETENUS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The Bengal Government has issued a press note to-day outlining the scheme of training detenus for industrial and agricultural occupations with the object of giving them a fresh start in life when released. The scheme is divided into two parts—agricultural and industrial.

With reference to the agricultural scheme the start will be made with market gardening and fruit farming. There will be three camps, each with 25 detenus and comprising an area of 150 acres. Each batch is expected to remain in the camp for three seasons, whereafter they would be proficient enough to undertake independent ventures.

The industrial scheme provides facilities for training in small industries like cutlery, pottery, brass works and umbrella manufacture. Fourteen camps with 15 detenus each are proposed to be established for this section, the period of training being one year.

All expenses including the working capital necessary for both schemes will be furnished by the Government. During the training period minimum restrictions consistent with safety will be imposed.—United Press.

## ACTING GOVERNOR OF RESERVE BANK

### Sir Sikandar Hayat

Sir James Taylor, acting Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, left for Europe on Saturday.

Sir James Taylor is on six months' leave. Sir Sikander Hyat Khan, Deputy Governor took charge of the office as Governor, the same day.

## STILL A LIVE ISSUE

BENARES: Sept. 20.

The Communal Award is still a live-issue, declares Pandit Malaviya, Leader of the "Congress" Nationalist Party, in an appeal to the electors of the Jullundur Division to return Mr. M. Ramparsad to the Assembly.—A.P.

# Ranganayaki Answers Question In Chambers

## More Evidence In "Madras Aeroplane Romance Case"

It was a pale-looking Ranganayaki who stepped into the witness-box on Saturday when Mr. I. S. Haji, Additional Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, resumed further hearing of the famous 'Madras Aeroplane Romance' case, in which Mr. Kapoor, a share-broker stood charged with abduction and detention of, and adultery wih, a married woman, to wit, Mrs. Ranganayaki.

As soon as the witness entered the witness-box, Mr. Gadkari, counsel for the defence, craved the indulgence of the Court to allow the witness to sit in a chair as she was not well.

The Magistrate to the witness: What is wrong with you?

Witness: I am not well.

Magistrate: What do you mean by not well?—A: I am suffering from fever.

Witness was then given a chair.

QUESTION OBJECTED TO.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, on behalf of the prosecution, wanted to know at this stage, how long Ranganayaki had been suffering from fever.

Mr. Gadkari objected to this question.

The Magistrate wanted to know from the counsel for the prosecution if the counsel had the right to cross-examine the witness again at this stage when he had already closed his case for the prosecution.

PROSECUTION DIFFICULTY.

Mr. Acharya: That is exactly my difficulty, Sir. But under section 165 of the Evidence Act, Your Worship is empowered to put any question to the witness at any time, and therefore, I might suggest a question which Your Worship, if you think it relevant to this case, might put it to the witness.

Mr. Gadkari: I personally feel that no such question should be put to the witness and even if Your Worship desires to ask the question, I suggest it to be asked in Chambers.

On Mr. Acharya writing the question on a slip of paper and passing it to the Magistrate, the slip of paper was handed over to Mr. Gadkari to ascertain if he objected to the nature of the question.

Mr. Gadkari, on reading it said he certainly objected to it but Section 165 of the Evidence Act was such that it gave very wide and discretionary powers to the Magistrate to put questions not only relevant but also irrelevant questions to the witness at any time of the proceedings.

The Magistrate: But I do not propose to put any irrelevant questions to the witness.

REFERENCE TO ADULTERY CHARGE.

Mr. Gadkari replied that the question written by the counsel for the prosecution since it referred to the third charge of adultery was not absolutely necessary for this case.

The Magistrate: Mr. Acharya thinks it is necessary.

Mr. Acharya: It is conclusive evidence.

Before asking the question, which the Magistrate did in Chambers, a number of other questions were put to Ranganayaki.

TALKS ACROSS COMPOUND.

Ranganayaki admitted that while she was in her father's place at Madras, it was possible for her to have talks with the accused across the compound. She also admitted having written a letter to Mr. Thivi, Kapoor's partner in business to help both herself and the accused to be together and not to "expose me."

Further hearing was adjourned till next Tuesday.

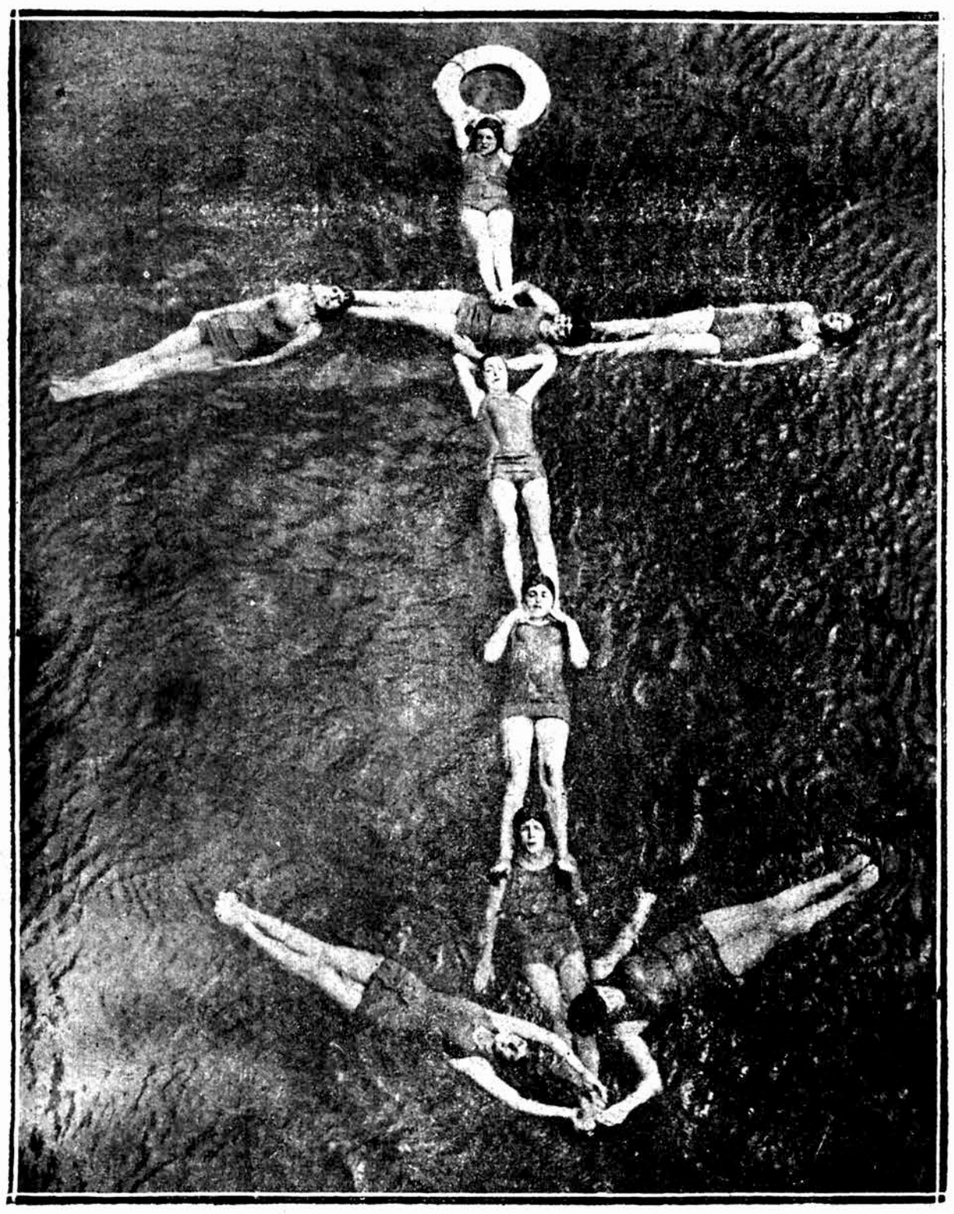
Mr. N. C. N. Acharya conducted the prosecution while Mr. A. R. Gadkari defended the accused.

# GOOD—BYE!

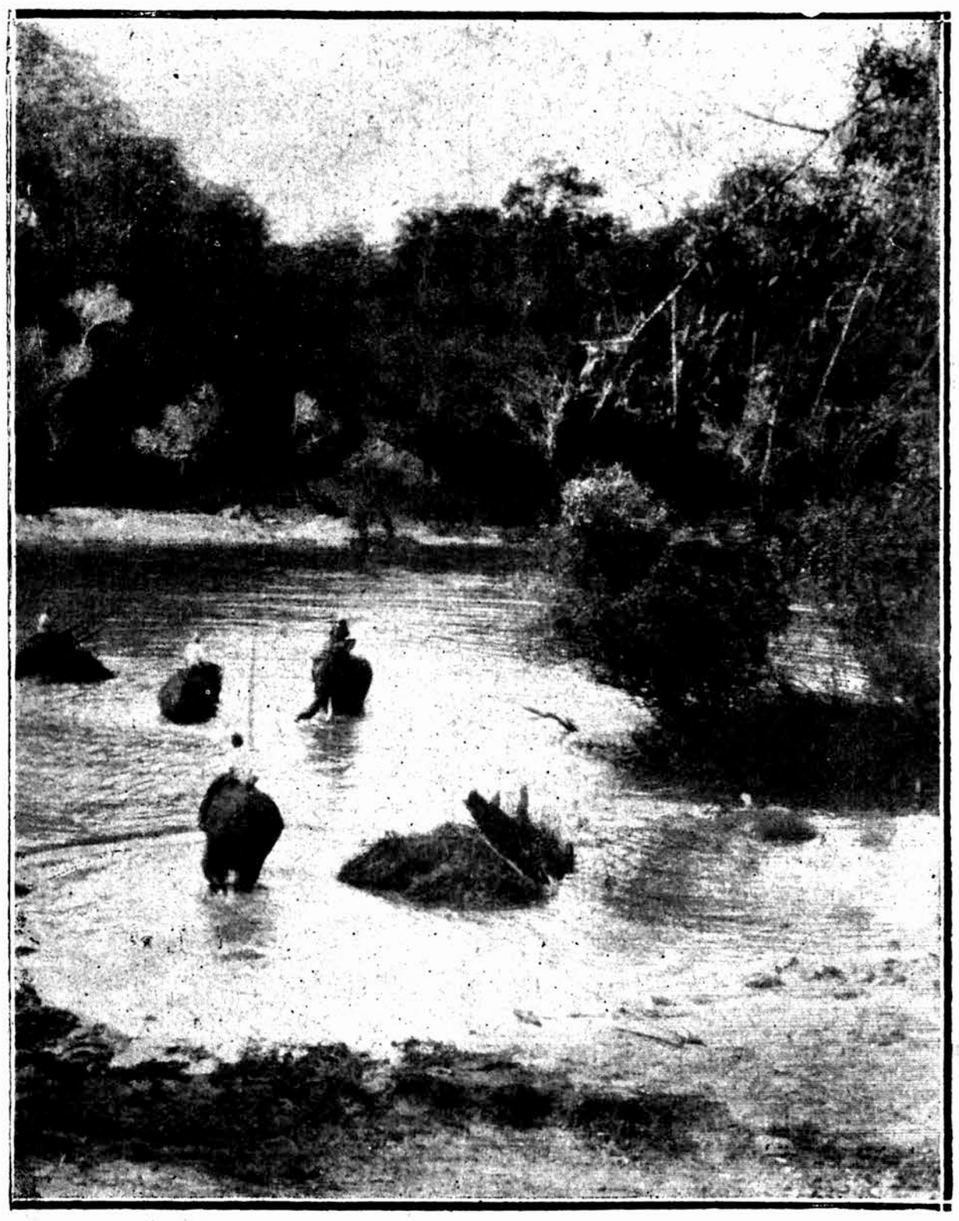
AT THE BALLARD PIER.

Baron Gottfried von Cramm, the German Tennis Champion for four successive years.

(Photo by Vasudev Muljimal).



Clever Figure Swimming by Members of the Jersey Swimming Club Dolphins at their club at Havre de Pas.



"ABLUTIONS."
(Photo by Vasudev Muljimal).

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Sunday, September 22, 1935

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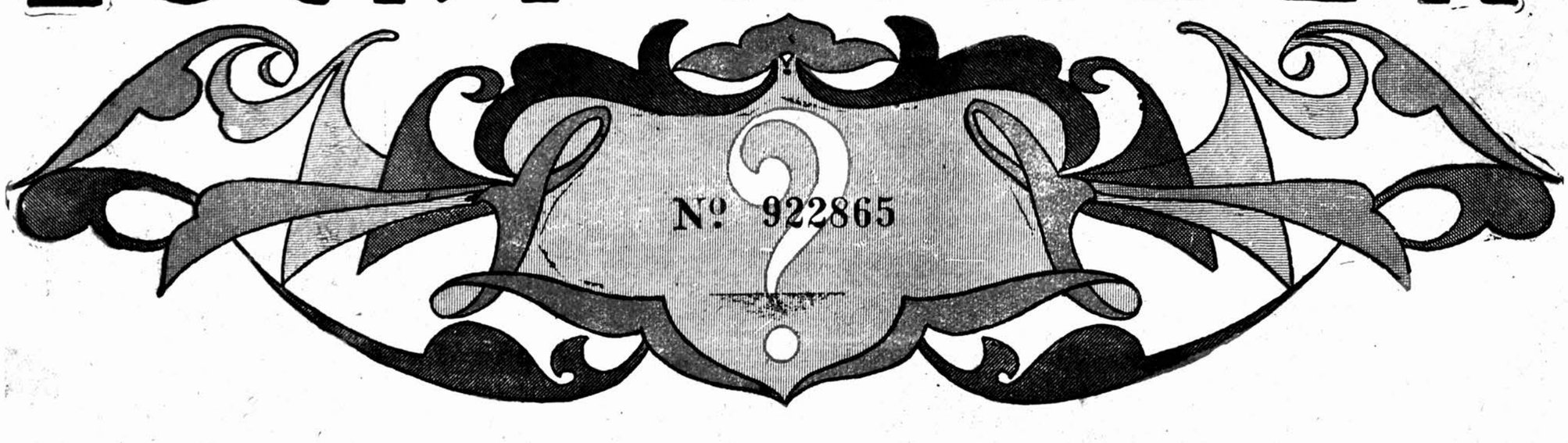


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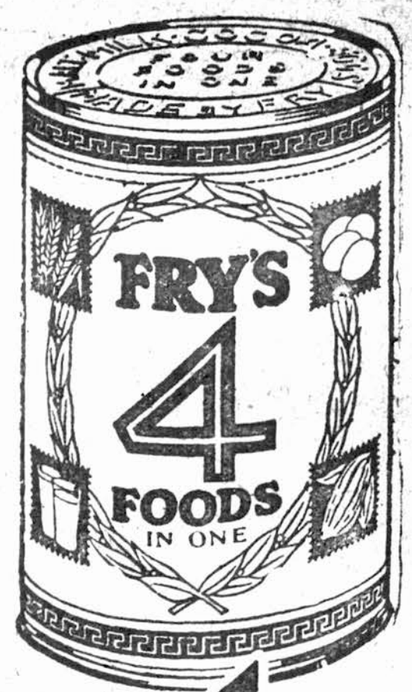


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